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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

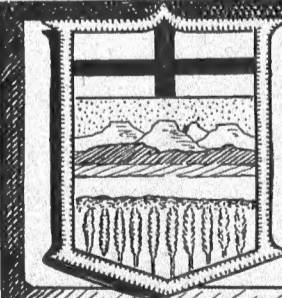


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PROTECTION DESTROYS SELF-RELIANCE AND UNDERMINES MANHOOD. IT TEACHES MEN TO LEAN ON THE GOVERNMENT. PROTECTION IS LEGALIZED "GRAFT." IT IS AN INSIDIOUS SCHEME BY WHICH FAVORED BENEFICIARIES ARE PERMITTED TO PICK THE POCKETS OF THE COMMUNITY WHILE THE GOVERNMENT HOLDS THE VICTIM DOWN AND PREVENTS RESCUE FROM THE OUTSIDE.—LOUIS R. EHRLICH, LATE PRESIDENT AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

EQUITY

FEBRUARY 21, 1912

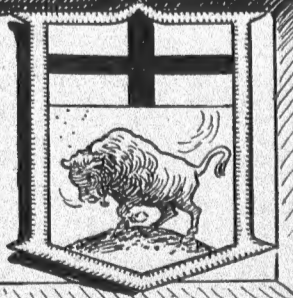
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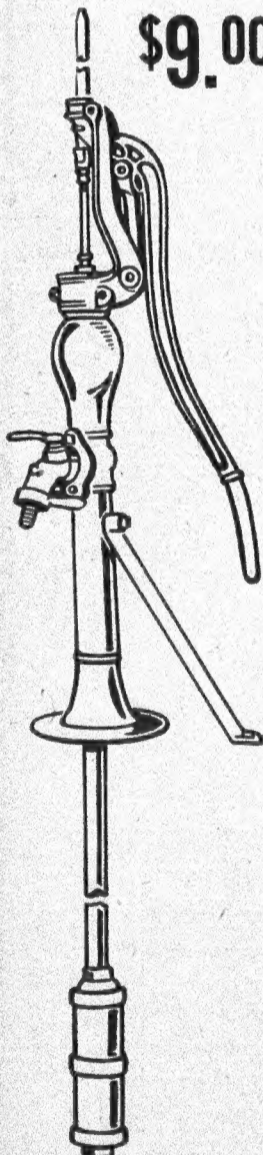
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A Savings Bank Department is open at every branch of the Bank in Canada, except in the Yukon Territory. Deposits of \$1 and upwards are received and interest is allowed at current rates. The depositor is subject to no delay in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, and withdrawals made by any one of the number or by the survivor. Every account receives careful attention.

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Heavy Anti - Freezing
Hand or Power Force
Pump with Brass-
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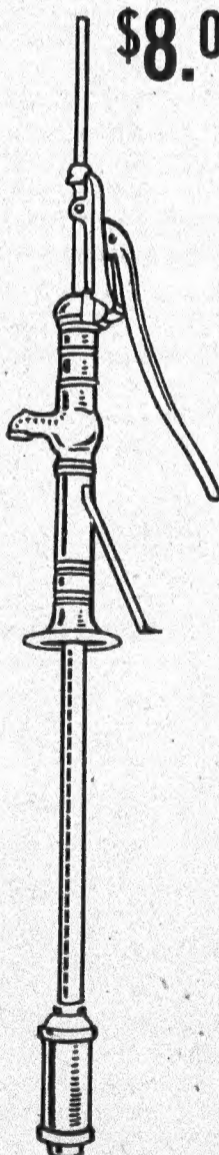
This pump is made strong and durable for hard usage, and is especially adapted for tubular wells or drive wells. Has revolving top. Is attached to stock of main body. Can be used in any depth wells up to 200 ft.

The slide bar works through bushing. The packing nut is extra heavy and large. Back outlet is tapped with 1 1/4 inch pipe. This pump is especially adapted for use with Pump Jacks, Gasoline Engines or Wind Mills. Has cock spout so that water can be forced in tank or discharged at spout. Back of spout tapped for 1 1/4 inch pipe. We can furnish this Pump without the cock spout for \$1.00 less than prices as stated below. This Pump the same as all our Pumps is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Approximate weight, 110 lbs.

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OUR PUMP GUARANTEE

We guarantee our line of pumps to be equal to those sold by any house in Canada and the price to be much lower, and we will replace any of our pumps not satisfactory free of cost.



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Pump for Hand or
Power use with Brass-
lined Cylinder.

This is the Pump that you have been looking for to get lots of water and it takes place of cumbersome wooden Pump. It is well proportioned and durable. Can be used in wells to depth of 100 ft. by lowering cylinder to water. This is a regular closed top set length with brass lined cylinder and is very substantial for either power or hand use. It being a closed top prevents stones and dirt from falling into the top. Works very easily and is guaranteed to satisfy; has large spout which permits free flow of a large volume of water.

Cap and lever are revolving, allowing handle to be placed in any position. Weight about 100 lbs.

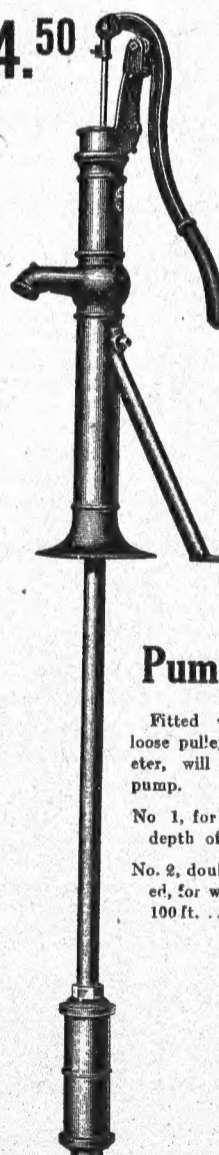
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C5, 3 1/2 in., brass lined cylinder, for 1 1/2 inch pipe \$9.00
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Anti-Freezing Lift
Pump

Good reliable pump for use in shallow wells or cisterns to a depth of 50 ft. Wells deeper than 30 ft. it will be necessary to lower the cylinder. This pump is well built and is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

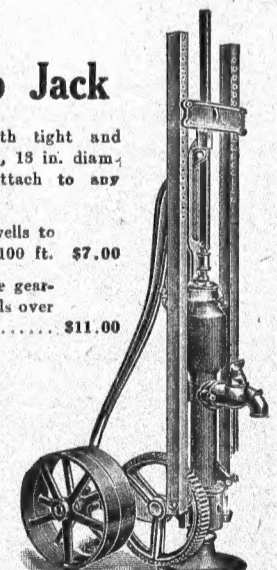
The cylinder is made of iron, bored perfectly true and polished. Shipped complete with 7 ft. set length. Average weight, 80 lbs. Has reversible top so that handle may be swung in any direction.

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Fitted with tight and loose pulleys, 18 in. diameter, will attach to any pump.

- No 1, for wells to depth of 100 ft. \$7.00
No. 2, double geared, for wells over 100 ft. \$11.00



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THE PARCELS POST

(From the Calgary Herald)

The advantages of a parcels post service are obvious. It tends to put producers and consumers and sellers and purchasers into closer relations and to eliminate one source of waste in distribution. The government is willing to carry parcels at the bare cost of transportation. It seeks no profit. If, therefore, it undertakes to maintain a parcels post of the modern sort it will encourage the producer at one end of the line to deal directly with the consumer at the other end. If the farmer could send his less perishable products direct to a city purchaser the latter could probably buy eggs, apples, potatoes and many other vegetables at a rate which would seem cheap to him and yet give the farmer a larger return than he now gets from the wholesaler. Both producer and consumer would become to some extent independent of the intermediaries who now play the middle against both ends. Conversely, the farmer could deal with the city producer and avoid the drain of several handlings of goods and of several profits.

ROOSEVELT ON SUFFRAGE

Woman suffrage? Certainly. Why not? As I was saying, I raised my rifle, took careful aim, etc.—Chicago Tribune.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Special Co-operative Number

A special Co-operative Number of The Guide will be published during the coming spring. Last year we published a Co-operative Number, containing reports of the co-operative buying and selling done by farmers' organizations in the West. These organizations are growing rapidly and we want to tell our readers what they have done during the past year. We would like to have every co-operative society in the West and every farmers' organization that has done any co-operative work send us a full report for publication. Every local association that has bought twine, coal or anything else co-operatively should send us a report for this special number, showing what has been bought, the methods adopted and the saving effected. The same issue will contain articles showing what has been done along co-operative lines by the farmers in Ontario, Minnesota, Wisconsin and California. Send along the reports not later than March 15. Let us make the Co-operative Number a good one.

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Smokeless Powder Shells

These shells cost a little more than black powder loads, but for bird shooting they are worth many times the difference, as there is no smoke to hinder the second barrel. They are by far the best low priced smokeless load on the market. When you buy, insist upon having them.

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The Formalin Treatment has been found to be highly satisfactory and the efficiency when properly applied is beyond doubt.

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Dr. Clark's White Liniment is valuable in a hundred and one ways. Read what Chas. W. Colvill, Clarkville, says:—"We used your Dr. Clark's Fire Blister on an old mare that was hardly able to get around. She was stiff and crippled with both sweeney and spavin; now she is running around fine. It is good stuff. Next time I go to town I am going to get some Dr. Clark's White Liniment and St. John's Horse Worm Powders."

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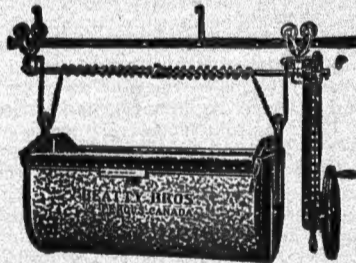
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We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats.

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WM. H. EMERSON & SONS
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Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator

Making Barn Work Easy!



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LET US GIVE YOU A PRICE

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Good barn equipment makes it easier to get and keep good hired men.

We are making a special offer now.

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REMEMBER THE NEW FREIGHT RATES, and if you want any information regarding them or regarding the market, or shipping your grain, write to us.

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News from Ottawa

A FARMERS' WEEK AT OTTAWA

Grain Bill, Tariff Commission and Aid to Agriculture before the House

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—There were two or three interesting developments in connection with the consideration of the Grain Bill in committee of the commons this week. For the third time the proposal to change the name of the grades from "Manitoba" to "Canada," or "Canadian Western," was debated and in the end, on a standing vote, it was decided to adhere to the present name. It was a rather curious development that the suggestion to stick to the present designation of standards was made by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, who first suggested a change. His explanation was that he did not desire "to create trouble in the family" by insisting on the change. Another reason advanced by the minister was that while an alteration in the designa-

tion of the wheat grades might not affect wheat he had been informed that it might have a serious effect on the sale of flour.

J. G. Turiff, W. E. Knowles and Hon. Frank Oliver insisted that there was no reason why the western wheat and other grains should be named after one province. They said that if any serious consequences were to attend a change they would grow worse. Therefore the time was opportune and a change should not be longer delayed.

The Manitoba members, including Hon. Robt. Rogers, rushed valiantly to the defence of their province and received not a little assistance from Eastern members. When the standing vote was taken in committee Dr. Molloy and Mr. Cruise, of Dauphin, the two oppositionists from Manitoba, voted with the government.

An important addition to the bill, which will cause some change of conditions in the West, was the announcement by the minister that he proposes to make provision in the act for the establishment of a survey board at Calgary, which in the matter of the inspection of grain would place Calgary in the west in the same position as Winnipeg in the east. The Calgary board will consist of six persons to be nominated by the Calgary Board of Trade, the competency of the persons nominated to be approved by the grain board. Mr. Knowles suggested an amplification of the amendment so that boards might be established at other points. Mr. Foster said that the survey board would have power to create subdivisions for inspection, but not order points. However, with Parliament meeting every year there could not be much delay in establishing new inspection points. Mr. Foster intimated that it would not be long before a survey board is established at Edmonton, which will shortly be an avenue through which wheat will be sent to the Pacific coast.

Credit Men's Petition Failed

During the consideration of section 207, which deals with the equitable distribution of cars during a car shortage, Mr. Knowles asked if the minister had representation from the Credit Men's association in regard to this matter.

Mr. Foster replied that the government had received a large number of petitions from that association asking that part of the act be suspended. Then many petitions of a contrary nature had arrived, with the result that the department is undergoing a mild bombardment. "Western members will realize," said the minister, "that the legislation on car distribution is very important and the prayer of the petition in that regard is not considered by myself to be one that can be complied with. In 1902 and 1903 the legislation was undoubtedly necessary, and I do not believe that it should now be suspended; but I believe that the commission may be trusted, in the case of great congestion or of unforeseen difficulties, to grant a further distribution of cars. It is a discretion which I believe a commission conversant with the conditions and disposed to do everything they can to improve these conditions, would use with wisdom and possibly with great advantage."

Mr. Knowles said he had received a telegram from Mr. F. W. Green, secretary of the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, who stated that he had received many letters from people who had signed the Credit Men's association petition under a misapprehension and had been refused a request to have their names removed. He denounced this as an underhand trick.

The discussion of the clauses of the bill dealing with terminal elevators was again deferred. On Friday the Emergency Bill dealing with the distribution of cars received the Royal assent in the senate and became law.

Aid to Agriculture

The first government business of the week was the introduction by Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, of his bill "for the aid and encouragement of agriculture." The minister in a well prepared essay explained that he had, after giving considerable attention to the matter, been forced to the con-

clusion that no effective plan of co-operation for the assistance of agriculture could be entered upon without a complete survey of the matter first being made by someone competent to make a report which would be a guide for effective legislative action. He believed he had found such a person in C. C. James, who has been for a quarter of a century the deputy minister of agriculture for Ontario.

"It has been felt," said Mr. Burrell, after concluding his praise of Mr. James, "that, though the general policy in respect to co-operation with the provincial governments cannot be worked out under the present conditions, yet it would only be keeping faith to do at least something in the way of aid this year. Accordingly, although I do not wish to be understood as necessarily accepting the principle of cash contributions for this purpose as a permanent policy, the bill which I am asking leave to introduce provides for powers to assist the provinces by means of direct grants of money under agreement between this government and the provincial governments, it being understood, of course, that such moneys will be expended purely for agricultural purposes."

"The question of whether aid of this kind should be given to agriculture need hardly, I think, be debated. We are expending, and have expended, large sums in various public works; we have always liberally assisted railways, have given large sums to shipping companies and in various ways contributed assistance to the industries of the country. An attempt by more generous financial support to place our agricultural industry

Continued on Page 27

THE SINEWS OF WAR

That the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan are willing to sacrifice their money to carry on the fight for justice was clearly shown at the convention. It was suggested by a delegate that a contribution be made to the secretary's emergency fund. The suggestion was received with the greatest enthusiasm and the money came to the platform in a steady stream for ten minutes. The total receipts was \$318 which afterwards increased by \$5. It was stated by a delegate that if Cockshutt, M.P., kept on making speeches he would soon fill the Grain Growers' treasury. It was also suggested that \$10 of the collection be sent to Mr. Cockshutt with a message of thanks for his kind assistance. Later on in the convention Bernard Larson, Lang, Sask., offered to contribute \$500 to a fund to send another delegation to Ottawa.

Last week, through an error, we stated that The Grain Growers' Guide had the largest paid circulation of any farm paper in Canada. This should have read Western Canada, which we believe is quite correct. If not, we should be glad to have our lists investigated and compared with those of any other Western farm journal.—The Grain Growers' Guide.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 21st, 1912

LIVING—AND QUITE ACTIVE

Those people who have deluded themselves with the idea that the organized farmers of the West have been losing ground during the past few months and that their organization is on the down grade, would have had an eye-opener had they been present at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association held in Regina last week. Nearly eight hundred farmers were present at that meeting, and every one of them was filled with a determination to stand shoulder to shoulder with his brother farmers in the great struggle in which the organized farmers are now engaged. The defeat of reciprocity, rather than working an injury to the organization as the prophets of evil have been declaring in such loud accents, has put new life into the farmers. They realize today more clearly than ever just how great was the loss to them when the door to the southern market, which for a time seemed likely to open, was so firmly closed on September 21. There were farmers in that great gathering who have not yet shipped a bushel of grain because the Canadian railways were not able to handle it. In spite of a year of hard labor they were unable to raise any money upon the result of their toil, with which to purchase the necessities of life. Many of them have their grain at home yet in a condition which, if it does not reach the market before the warm weather, means a heavy financial loss. Had the southern markets been opened on September 21, there would have been no shortage of cars and the grain which is now in danger of ruin would have reached market and consumption in time to return a good price to the grain growers. There were also a number of farmers present whose homes were close to the United States boundary line and who are able to haul their grain across the line and market it in the American elevators. After paying the duty they still have a good margin over the Canadian price. One man, who was offered 42 cents a bushel for his wheat on the Canadian side, hauled it to the American side and received 82 cents. Another man, who was offered 48 cents for his wheat in Canada, received 88 cents per bushel for the same wheat just across the boundary. A third man, who refused 32 cents per bushel for his wheat, hauled it across the line and got 84 cents. Thus, after paying the 25 cents duty, it was exceedingly profitable to take the grain to the American buyer. The experiences of these men were related to the convention. Is it any wonder that the men at that convention who were not able to take advantage of the American market could see very little in the loyalty cry which deprived them of a great part of their living on September 21, 1911? Is it any wonder that in the breasts of those farmers there was a feeling of resentment against those Big Interests in Eastern Canada who have spent their money to corner up the Western farmers where they could be plundered at leisure? If there are any loyal people in Canada, there are many hundreds of thousands on the prairies of the Western provinces. What further proof of this could be required than the fact that they have accepted the will of the majority and by so doing have suffered tremendous losses, and will suffer greater losses in the future? When the door to the southern market was closed on September 21 it meant a cash loss to the farmers of Western Canada of at least \$30,000,000, and Saskatchewan was the greatest loser. But the farmers of Saskatchewan, and also of the other Prairie Provinces, realize that in the face of this setback it is no time for them to be idle and to cease from their labors. They see greater need than ever

of carrying on their organization and strengthening it in every possible way. They are determined that they will not forever remain in a position of bondage in which they find themselves today. They will not always submit to the dictation of big financial and commercial interests who have nothing at heart except the desire for financial gain, covered by the cloak of false loyalty.

The Saskatchewan convention declared itself unanimously in favor of the Ottawa platform laid down by the farmers of Canada in the House of Commons on December 16, 1910. That platform declared for an immediate lowering of the customs duty with the ultimate aim of free trade with the mother land in ten years, and reciprocity in natural products and some other products with the United States. The question of purchasing their supplies and necessities of life as far as possible from foreign manufacturers came before the convention and was discussed. But it was decided to take no action at the present time, so the resolution was laid upon the table for one year for consideration.

But the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan did not by any means devote all their time to the question of the tariff. There were other vital problems that interested them deeply and upon which they took decisive action. No resolution received greater and more unanimous support than that one declaring in favor of Direct Legislation, and also in favor of taking immediate steps to make this new and popular system of government effective. The action of the sister provinces declaring for the extension of the franchise to women was also heartily endorsed at Regina. The farmers of the West are not demanding any special privileges, and for that reason they are willing to extend the right of the franchise to the women upon equal terms with men. In the matter of hail insurance there is already a statute on the books of Saskatchewan which promises at least a partial solution of this great problem, and which in the future can be improved as needed to meet the situation. This bill was enacted into law upon the request of the organized grain growers. The convention also declared itself in favor of the government working out a system by which the credit of the province could be used to secure cheaper loans upon agricultural land. At the present time farmers are paying seven, eight, nine, ten and in some cases twelve per cent. upon mortgages raised upon their land. By the assistance of the government such funds could be raised for the development of the agricultural land at a rate of interest not more than five per cent.

The question of the sample market aroused one of the best debates of the session. Practically every man of the convention was in favor of the principle of a sample market. Yet they realized that certain big interests were awaiting their approval of the sample market to use it for their own selfish purposes, in securing the consent of the government to practice the mixing of grain in the terminal elevators for their own personal advantage—and to the great disadvantage of the grain growers. For this reason the resolution favoring a sample market was laid over for one year to give the government time to implement its promise to take over the terminal elevators and place them in the hands of an independent commission, which would take them out of reach of the graft that has characterized their operation for many years. When the government has taken over the terminal elevators, then the grain growers will be ready to meet them and to assist in the working out of a sample

market that will give to the farmers the intrinsic value of the grain which they produce. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association has a good record behind it, but the future is bright with promise. The most promising feature of the work of the three organizations in the three Prairie Provinces is that they are working hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder. By such united action they will be able to make far greater progress and will have a much more powerful influence in the federal field than could possibly exist were they not working together and for a common purpose. As the campaign of education continues, the influence of the organized farmers will become greater. Business men in the Western cities are daily becoming more interested in the work of the organized farmers and are daily realizing that they can well afford to assist the farmers in the work they are carrying on. The business men realize that the prosperity of the agricultural workers means the prosperity of all the other business interests of the country. If the organized farmers, the organized workers and the business interests of the West will join hands they will make themselves into an invincible force for the building up of the most prosperous and contented country beneath the sun.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING

Dr. Worst, president of the agricultural college of North Dakota, in addressing the Canadian Club of Winnipeg last week, made an eloquent plea for the adoption of diversified farming in the Canadian West. He pointed out the necessity of a rotation of crops and the keeping of live stock in order to retain the natural productivity of the soil, and showed how it was particularly necessary to replace the elements taken from the land by the crop in a country such as this, where the rainfall is limited. He also pointed out how the keeping of live stock enables the farmer to employ permanent help and to distribute his activities over the whole year instead of having a rush of work at seeding and harvest and a comparatively idle time during the winter months. With all of this we heartily agree, and we believe that no one knows better than the farmers of Western Canada themselves that for agricultural, economic and social reasons grain growing should be replaced by diversified farming—that they should stop growing grain crops exclusively and should devote a portion of their attention to stock raising, dairying, poultry keeping and the production of fruits and vegetables. The impossibility of marketing grain in many sections of the country during the present season, owing to the failure of the railway companies to keep pace with the increase in the production of grain, has brought this home forcibly to many of our farmers, and everyone will agree that the possibilities of Western Canada cannot be fully realized unless our farmers give up mining the land and develop a scientific system of agriculture. But our economic conditions must also be considered.

It is of little use for others to preach the gospel of diversified farming without doing something to bring about such conditions as would make its practice profitable and expedient. Under present conditions it is impossible for the great majority of the farmers of this country to engage in diversified farming and make a living. The natural conditions are favorable, but the artificial conditions, conditions which are due mainly to legislation and the privileges which certain favored interests enjoy under it, are unfavorable. The conditions are such that there is little inducement to farmers to engage in diversified farming. A man who desires

to farm properly, to keep cattle and to produce beef, milk and butter, finds himself a prey for all kinds of exploiters. When he buys lumber and cement for his buildings, when he buys his implements and his wagons, his pump, his household necessities, and indeed practically everything that is necessary to his business, he is required to pay exorbitant prices enhanced by the protective tariff and unnecessarily high transportation charges. When, as is at present the case, he cannot obtain sufficient young stock or milch cows in this country to fill his barns, he must pay duty also to import them. The high cost of living, due to the same protective tariff and high freight rates, makes it necessary for him to pay high wages for his hired help, and when he needs to borrow money to finance his undertakings he is required to pay a rate of interest three times as high as his bank will pay him when he has money on deposit. And when the farmer has produced his milk or butter, his beef or pork, he must pay freight or express charges which are altogether unreasonable in order to get his product to a market in which he receives, in most cases, barely half what the consumer in the same city pays for it.

Under present conditions it pays the owner of land better not to farm at all. A man who has enough money to buy a quarter section of land and place upon it the buildings, stock and implements necessary to engage in a proper system of diversified farming, can make easier money by buying a half section or section of land and never turning a furrow or grazing a cow upon it.

Those Canadians who are anxious to see the farms of Canada properly tilled and scientific agriculture made a permanent source of prosperity for the towns and cities as well as the rural areas, should give evidence of their sincerity by helping to remove the restrictions and burdens which prevent the general adoption of diversified farming. Give the farmer his agricultural implements, his building materials, his clothing, his food and everything else that enters into the cost of production free of duty; give him cheaper freight and express rates; give him a chance to use the good land near the railways and the cities which is at present held out of use by speculators; give him capital at a low rate of interest; give him market conditions under which he will receive the value of his product after the work of distribution has been done at cost; and give him access to the nearest and best foreign markets for such of his products as cannot be consumed at home, and he will then be able to make diversified farming pay. The organized farmers of Western Canada are endeavoring to bring about the better conditions outlined above, and they would be glad of the assistance of the manufacturers, bankers and commercial interests who are so ready to urge them to adopt diversified farming, but who are doing nothing to remove the obstacles which stand in the way of acting on their advice.

THE POLITICAL MUDDLE

Writing in Toronto Saturday Night, Dr. Andrew Macphail, of McGill university, makes the following comment on the political situation today:

"All reasonable persons are disposed to give the government time to make up its mind, as they are aware that the persons composing it have not yet got over the shock of surprise at being in the government, and others are not yet done wondering why they were left out. But the months are passing and a barren session is dragging itself along. The months are coming and the people are given nothing to think about. They can only reflect.

"The situation is not so grave as it appears, because the Liberals have not made up their minds either. They do not know whether to abandon the policy which was so wrested as to defeat them, or to set it forth with new force. They have not decided what they will do about the British preference. They are still licking the hand of the protectionist who beat them five months ago. They abandoned their prin-

ciples in 1896, and now they are without even a policy. Both parties are equally feeble, because they lie under a sense of guilt. The Conservatives are oppressed by a remembrance of the means by which they attained to power; and the Liberals have no confidence in themselves because they remember the uses to which they put their power when they had it.

"The immediate environment of any government is beset with satellite and sycophants, and it is hard to see beyond to the disinterested bystanders who do not care to the value of a button which party is in power so long only as the public business is well done. It is hived away in Ottawa, where it is out of the stream of public life, of which party politics is only an inconsiderable portion. The worst service the 'patriots' of Canada ever rendered to their country was the burning of the Parliament buildings in Montreal, whereby the capital was removed to the seclusion and safety of Bytown, as Ottawa was then named. If the legislators spent their time in Montreal or Toronto they would see less of politics and more of life, and they would feel the silent criticism which is passed upon their actions.

"For there is a body of criticism growing up in Canada, quite independent and quite fearless, and none the less powerful because it does not find expression in the party press. Governments fall because they heed only the voice of the flatterer, and consider those as enemies who merely speak the truth."

Such independent and fearless comment will receive no attention at the hands of the party organs. The organs of each party are devoted to the purpose of proving the party upon whose support they thrive, is of spotless purity. But disinterested observers can see the hollowness of the petty party game. The daily growing spirit of independence in Canada will, in due time, compel both parties to give closer heed to the interests of the common people. The game of politics as it exists in Canada is a mere struggle for power and personal aggrandizement. When the people rise in their intelligence and demand something better, they will get it. Times are changing, and for the better.

AN UNDESERVED SLAP

In Winnipeg there is an institution known as the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau. This bureau is supported by local business men and by grants of money from the civic revenue. The aim of the bureau is to boost Winnipeg. One of the methods of "boosting" employed by the bureau is sending out news items to Eastern Canadian journals for publication. Here is one of the "News Items of the Week" sent out by this bureau a few days ago:

HARDLY TAKEN SERIOUSLY

"The yearly agitation of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association which was recorded during the past week does not strike the business community of the West as a subject that requires any very serious consideration. It seems to have become an established custom with the leaders, when they have nothing else to occupy their minds in winter, to create a stir that may result in a free trip to Ottawa and back. This agitation arises at a time when the leading interests of the government and the province are emphasizing the great need of a movement that will bring about conditions that will make it possible to raise in Western Canada the hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of produce which are now annually imported into the country. If the farmers wish to give their best services to the solution of this problem, they would accomplish a more useful purpose by preaching a doctrine of scientific farming to supply home markets."

We do not believe that the taxpayers and business men of Winnipeg generally will approve of such an insult to one of the leading public bodies of the West. Every effort of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association is made with a view of improving conditions rurally. It is the labors of the Manitoba Grain Growers chiefly that has made Winnipeg the great city that it is today. By securing greater prosperity for the country there will be greater prosperity for the city. Winnipeg's Industrial Bureau might be em-

ployed to far better advantage than by insulting the men who are making the West. This "news item" was copied in the East to belittle the farmers' organization.

ANOTHER AVENUE CLOSED

We wrote to the commissioner of customs at Ottawa a few days ago to see if Canadian made plows sold in Minneapolis could be returned duty free. This is his reply:

Ottawa, February 15, 1912.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, asking whether engine gang plows made in Brantford and sold in Minneapolis and purchased there by a Canadian farmer may be imported without duty.

"In reply I am to state that under the customs tariff of Canada, Canadian made engine gang plows purchased in Minneapolis as described, cannot be imported without duty.

"Under the law as it stands, articles of Canadian manufacture may only be imported free when returned to the exporter in Canada without change in ownership or improvement in condition and provided no drawback has been allowed thereon at the time of export thereof from Canada.

JOHN McDUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

Thus we see that the tariff is made for the protection of the manufacturers at all points. The only method by which a customs tariff can be made fair to all the people is by having it completely abolished.

Any person who has an idea that land speculators are good for a country such as the Canadian West should take the trip over any one of our Western railways. It will be seen that there are miles upon miles of vacant land next to the railways everywhere, while out beyond are the farmers, making their own living and also making fat incomes for the men who are holding the unused lands and living in luxury and frequently in foreign countries. Canada, particularly Western Canada, is doing splendidly in developing and maintaining a foreign landed aristocracy. Of course, it is very pleasant to reflect upon this matter and to know that we are building up a well groomed aristocracy, but nevertheless it is a most expensive luxury and one that a new country can ill afford.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster stated in the House of Commons last week that the petition of the Credit Men's association would not be granted. He said the government had been subjected to a mild bombardment from the farmers of the West protesting against any change in the car distribution clauses of the Grain Act, and he had decided not to change them except in minor details. Thus, by prompt action, the Western farmers saved themselves from the rapacity of the elevator interests.

Why is every protectionist country constantly revising its tariff? Because no tariff ever has been devised or ever can be devised which is not unjust to some portion of the people. The only way to remove the injustices and inequalities of the tariff is to remove the tariff itself.

The farmers of the West look to the federal government to see the elevators taken out of private hands as Mr. Borden distinctly promised them last year upon his Western tour. If Mr. Borden fulfils this pledge, he will give the Western people great cause to have faith in his promises.

Max Aitken is reported to be assisting Bonar Law in drafting a protective tariff for Great Britain. A little of that wonderful cement which Max has found to be so effective might work well in tightening up the chinks in his new tariff structure.

Saskatchewan President's Address

The following is the presidential address delivered by J. A. Maharg at Regina, on February 14, at the opening of the Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

Gentlemen:—It is a great source of pleasure to me to have the honor to submit to you my first annual report, and the eleventh annual report of our organization. The opening of the twelfth year of our association finds it more united, stronger and more determined than ever to continue the struggle for equal rights to all. While it was predicted that some of the events that have taken place during the past year would wreck the associations of the three provinces, we find that the result has been in the opposite direction; the annual conventions of Alberta and Manitoba being larger, more enthusiastic and united than ever, and we have every reason to believe that Saskatchewan will be no exception.

The past season, though promising one of the most bountiful harvests in the history of this, and possibly any country in the world, has been rather disappointing in a great many districts in our province. The tremendous amount of precipitation combined with a very cool summer caused an unprecedented growth of straw; this, together with a very unfavorable ripening season, caused a very late harvest, the result being that a large quantity of grain was damaged by frost and rust, and by being cut before maturity. Yet in spite of those difficulties we produced the largest amount of wheat of any province or state on the North American continent, the final estimate being approximately one hundred million bushels of wheat and one hundred and fifteen million bushels of other grains. Another very pleasing feature is that Saskatchewan has proven to the world that she is without a peer in the production of milling wheat.

Intensive Farming

Unfavorable as the past season has been it has possibly been a blessing in disguise. I think it has clearly proved that we should recognize and act on the old adage that it is not safe to carry all our eggs in one basket. When we consider the tremendous amount of farm products that have to be imported into this Western country and also the high prices paid for same, this, coupled with the experience of the past season, should cause us to pause and consider if it would not be more profitable for us to farm less extensively and more intensively. This would distribute our products more evenly over the whole year and possibly help to relieve the congestion experienced when we throw the whole product of the year's labor on the market in a few months, as has been the custom in this country in the past. It would also tend to relieve the difficulty of securing sufficient help to handle all the year's products in so short a time, as permanent employment would be given, thus resulting in increased gain to employee as well as to employer.

The Elevator Bills

It is not my intention to enter in detail into the work of the association during the past year, as that will be dealt with in the various other reports that will be laid before you. The first work taken up after our last convention was in connection

with the elevator scheme adopted by you. A committee was appointed immediately to try to secure some changes we thought necessary in the Act to make it more attractive and also more easy of operation. I am pleased to state that practically all the changes asked for were granted by the legislature. A complete report of the work insofar as the provisional directors are concerned will be given you.

Before the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator bill had passed the legislature, a bill was brought up in the Dominion Parliament dealing with the terminal elevators, and your president was sent to Ottawa to represent our association. The nature of this bill was such as to provoke a storm of protest from all the elevator interests, grain dealers, railways, and Western millers. The boards of

The present government have taken it up, and our representatives again appeared, but as yet no decision has been given out by the government.

Car Shortage

We are now in the midst of the most serious car shortage ever experienced in the history of our province. The gravity of the situation is increased by the fact of a large quantity of the grain still in the hands of the farmers being in such condition that unless it is disposed of before the warm weather sets in it will be practically a total loss. The loss to the farmers of Saskatchewan through the inability of the railway companies to handle all grain offered for shipment has been enormous, and in a great many cases has constituted a real hardship, but should a large amount of the grain still in the country become a total loss, the condition then will become really desperate. How a solution of this difficulty is going to be reached in the near future is something that is engaging the thought of some of our best men at the present. Even some of our rivals are offering suggestions. The Credit Men's Association claim that changing or perhaps abrogating that clause in the Grain Act dealing with the distribution of cars would solve the whole difficulty. However, it does not require a very powerful microscope to discover who is going to benefit by such change. Others think that reciprocal demurrage is what is wanted. Compel the railways to handle all grain offered them with despatch. If this were possible, would it be practical? Would it be wise to force all our grain on to the market in the course of a few months? Then we should look at this from the laborer's point of view. If we compel the railways to handle our grain as fast as it is offered it will be necessary for them to treble their equipment and consequently their employees for a period of a few months at most. Railroadroading is a business that requires experienced men—this is absolutely necessary to protect life and property. To get those men they must of necessity be given steady employment, otherwise they and their families must suffer. On the other hand there are thousands of settlers in our province who have been and are at the present time suffering through not being able to market their grain to enable them to purchase the necessities of life. The conditions we do business under compel the farmer to market his grain early in the season. The banks, implement dealers, merchants, in fact every line of business, demand a fall settlement. Railroad magnates and others say the farmers should build granaries and not market their grain all at once. This is all very well, but if they were in the farmer's place they would, through force of circumstances, be compelled to do just as he does, otherwise their grain would be marketed for them at a cost far in advance of what they could do it for themselves. What is the remedy? In one instance the laborers will suffer. As it is the farmer suffers. What we want is to devise some plan that will benefit both.

When we consider the tremendous developments in the West it seems it will be almost an impossibility for the railroads to handle the grain of this country as fast as offered. Take Saskatchewan alone; it is estimated that there were over five million acres of prairie broken last year which by the time seeding is over will be about six million acres. Place this at an average of seventeen bushels to the acre, which is much below the usual average for all grain, and you will have over one hundred million bushels—practically as much as all our railroads got out before the close of navigation last fall. The development of Saskatchewan is only just started providing conditions are improved so that new settlers can market their produce in time to protect themselves from loss and hardship. What is the solution? The southern outlet is practically closed; the northern outlet is years away as yet; the eastern and western outlets are entirely inadequate. It appears to me that the only immediate solution is by providing some system of internal storage where the settler can secure weight and grade for his grain to enable him to finance on same.

While I was in Ottawa I took the opportunity of interviewing the different ministers in regard to the resolutions passed at our last convention, working in conjunction with the president of the Alberta association. In all cases the ministers expressed entire sympathy with the resolutions and in some instances asked our co-operation in working them out in detail, which assistance we willingly gave. However, the business of the House was held up and practically nothing was done before dissolution.

Resolutions

A number of important resolutions will be placed before you on such subjects as hail insurance, tariff, reciprocal demurrage, parcel post, constitutional amendments, terminal elevators, interior storage, car distribution, etc., and I would ask you to give these your careful consideration. We do not want to be unreasonable, neither do we want to lower the dignity of our association.

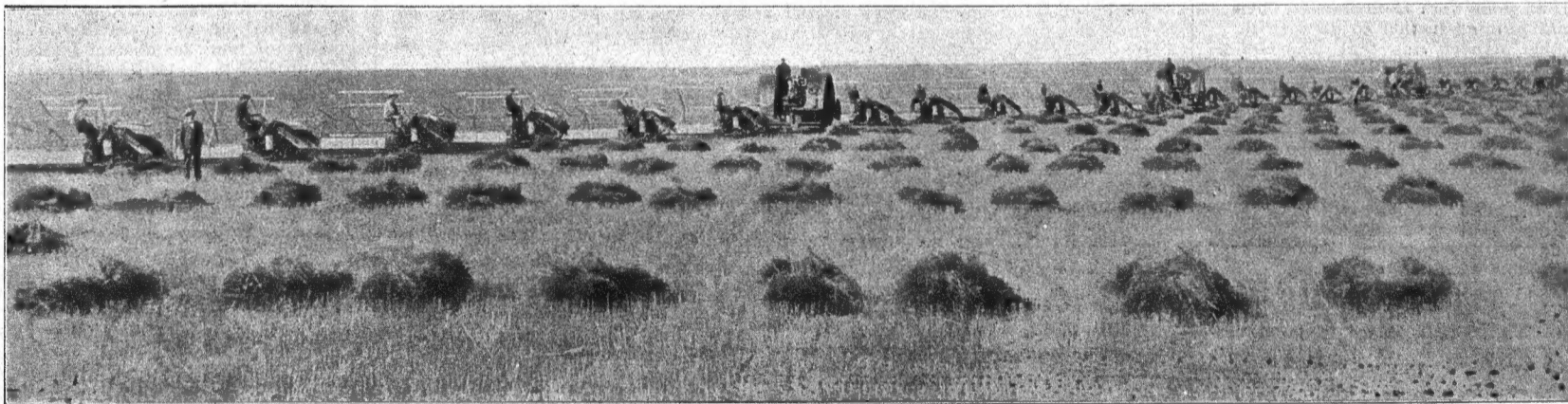
In conclusion I wish to thank all who assisted in the work of forwarding the aims and objects of our association; also the members who have been associated with me on the directorate and executive, our relations at all times being those of complete cordiality, they being ever ready to assist in any way possible. I would also like to thank the members for the kind sentiments expressed in regard to the efforts of the officers. My closing wish is that the year may be one of peace, contentment and prosperity.

President Taft, in a message to Congress, urges an international inquiry into the high cost of living. The president asked authority to invite all nations of the world to a conference at Washington or elsewhere to make plans for the investigation of "the high prices that have so distressed the people of the world."



J. A. MAHARG, re-elected President Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

trade and councils of Fort William and Port Arthur also sent strong delegations to oppose certain sections of the bill. The main fight centred around that part which prevented anyone holding an interest in the operation of a terminal elevator, dealing in grain. Those contentious clauses were referred to a committee of the Senate who asked all interested parties to appear before them to give evidence. All the above-mentioned interests had strong delegations present to oppose those clauses. Possibly the strongest opposition came from the grain dealers in Minneapolis, thus showing the magnitude and strength of the corporations we have to contend with in the grain trade. Other corporations had a learned judge to plead their case before the committee; while on the other hand the Grain Growers were supported only by the Ontario millers and the Toronto Board of Trade. However, parliament was dissolved before the bill became law.



HARVESTING ON A TREMENDOUS SCALE

This photograph was taken on the farm of the Weitzen Land and Agricultural Co., Zealandia, Sask. There are four big gas tractors, each pulling six 8-foot binders. This outfit cut 2,580 acres of wheat and an equal acreage of flax in 1911. The passage of these 24 binders each throwing out 24 bundles per minute would be a unique spectacle.

Saskatchewan Secretary's Report

The following report was read at the Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
by F. W. Green, Secretary-Treasurer

Gentlemen:—

The three Western Grain Growers' associations work very much along the same lines, having the one official organ, and although none of them have control of it in so far as I know, still the ideas and ideals emanating from that source to a large extent permeate all three associations. The officers from each are closely associated in the Canadian Council of Agriculture in all Dominion matters, and particularly those questions that affect the three Western provinces and the administration of the Manitoba Grain Act.

The other two provinces, Alberta and Manitoba, usually hold their convention previous to ours. Already this year they have done so. The resolutions they have passed are the outcome of conditions and agitations almost identical with our own. The reports of their officers covering the work of the year, almost all of which have been published by the press and scattered broadcast through the land, make the reports of our officers to a considerable extent a repetition, because each of the others have reported on the work we have all done. We are last, but not least, however. It is rather a case of "The last shall be first." We may look over their resolutions, read their discussions, try to avoid their mistakes, pick up what they forgot or neglected and corroborate, reiterate or repudiate. We are, as it were, the highest chamber. What we say ought to be of more importance because of the greater opportunity given for considerate action. A remark of Mr. Foster's, the new minister of trade and commerce, on our recent interview, while at Ottawa, emphasized this. He said: "Manitoba and Alberta have spoken through their conventions. Saskatchewan has yet to speak." There is a peculiar significance attachable to the last remark.

You must remember we have a distinct individuality with problems peculiarly our own and I hope you will pardon me if this report seems lengthy. The report of the secretary of the Alberta association occupies about thirteen columns in The Guide and he is an expert while I am only a farmer with considerable more to say, not knowing so well how to say it.

Interior Elevators

The first work taken up this year was the formation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company. At the convention last year you adopted the elevator commission report. A bill to make its provisions effective was before the legislature, which provided that the executive of this association should be the provisional directors and be responsible for the formation of the new company. There was a fear in the minds of some that the party debate in the legislature would divide the people, setting one party against the bill and the other for it. Then there was the fear that after the bill was passed that the government might say: "Now you farmers have pressed for this legislation, it was not our proposal, we have given you all you asked for. We are loaning you the money, we are allowing your own appointed men to spend it and to operate the elevators. This is all your work from start to finish, we want nothing further to do with it."

Another danger was that The Grain Growers' Grain company might misunderstand us, treat us as a rival and having their stock holders and agents scattered all over the province, it would place us at fearful odds to compete with such an institution. Then there was the danger from amongst ourselves who should be chief amongst the apostles. You know that is a common disease. Not that we had any trouble that way, but you know how frail we were.

And so the pessimist amongst us feared opposition to the bill from those who opposed the government, a desertion by the government, who might, Pilate-like, wash their hands and say: "See thou to it, we will have nothing further to do with these just men," and leave the Elevator Act to your own executive and fate. Rivalry between us and The Grain

Growers' Grain company, even if veiled, would mean disaster. Dissension amongst ourselves as to who should be chief in the synagogue would be most fatal to all.

Dangers Avoided

I ask you to note how nicely these pitfalls were avoided. We got the government to own the act as its own child, secured their strong arm in its assistance, even as much so as if you had complete

utterly regardless of the ultimate outcome, which after all, is with the people who grow the grain. A good proof of this is that Alberta now, after another year of careful investigation by a wide awake committee appointed for that purpose, have recommended to the Alberta convention and their government, that this plan is the most suitable. They have endorsed it and I understand are asking their government to put the same in operation. Mr. Maharg, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Langley in their report, I doubt not, will be ready to explain every detail of the movement from the permanent organization of the company until now.

Terminal Elevators

Following hard on the interior elevator question and while the foregoing matters were in progress, your executive were invited to send a delegate to a conference with grain men in Winnipeg, regarding the establishment of a sample market in view of the possibility of the reciprocity pact becoming law. The dealers at that time seemed quite willing for a sample market, but they declared that a sample market was of no value whatever without the power to mix grain, of no value unless they could do as they chose with their purchases. They declared

grade certificate. Nothing short of that will satisfy the dealers. After two or three sessions a certain agreement was reached which was to be presented to our executive to secure their views and a second conference was to be called. At this second meeting Mr. Maharg and Mr. Hawkes represented Saskatchewan and they will likely report. We were also about the same time asked to send a delegate to a conference with the Dominion government at Ottawa. The conference was held before a special committee of the senate of Canada, Senator L. Melvin Jones in the chair. Mr. Maharg was sent to represent Saskatchewan at this meeting. The late government's new Grain Bill "Q" was an attempt at legislation to prohibit any person from owning, managing or operating a terminal elevator who bought or sold grain. Clauses 123 and 242 were the contested clauses. Mr. Maharg will doubtless report fully.

R. L. Borden's Tour

The next thing we undertook was the arrangements to meet Mr. R. L. Borden at the points where he was billed to speak as we had met Sir Wilfrid the summer previous. I sent out a circular to all secretaries together with a draft memorial to assist in the method of procedure at the meeting. I did not attend any of them personally, but I am told that Mr. Borden treated all fairly and promised, if elected, to give us practically all we asked except the tariff changes and the reciprocity pact, which I am told he positively refused to endorse.

Election

Then came the election. The central executive was bombarded as to what the attitude of the association was to be. Of course there was only one thing, that was entire independence and neutrality as an association. We are only taking milk yet, not ready for strong meat. Those who thought they were only taking milk now. We are now expecting the government to implement its election pledges. They have introduced the terminal elevator bill under a new name, calling it "Bill 32." It is as Mr. Foster declared when introducing it, practically the same as "Bill Q." He was not its father, only its foster father. Your executive were invited to send delegates to discuss its provisions. Mr. Hopkins, your honorary president, was selected as our representative. He pressed your secretary to go along with him, which I did and was present at three interviews with the government. I was simply there to watch the whole proceeding and observe on behalf of the association. Mr. Hopkins will doubtless report fully. The Manitoba and Alberta delegates are also to be here and you may question them. But I may say I have gathered a few impressions of my own which will keep.

The Coronation

Perhaps the next thing of importance undertaken by the executive was our coronation memento to the king. I believe this idea originated with myself. The king was to be installed in his high offices, there would be a swell time over in England, not likely to occur again in my lifetime nor in the lifetime of very many of our members. I thought I should like to go and see for myself and form my own opinion of the Empire centre. I was very tired of work. I had not been home for thirty years. Some prominent members of Parliament also had been branding members of our association, calling us annexationists, rabid agitators and other nasty names which I cannot recollect, and this simply because we dared to organize our big delegation to Ottawa to present the farmers' side of things. I did not like this, being an Englishman and loyal both to Canada and the Home Land. I thought here is a little opportunity to show a spark of loyalty to the world without costing anyone very much. Ten thousand members at 15 cents each I thought would make quite a large fund

Continued on Page 11



F. W. GREEN, Secretary-Treasurer
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

government ownership, divided the government and opposition on the trading clauses of the bill, which by the way the leaders of both government and opposition opposed, and our friends who declared this power would not be placed in the bill, actually afterwards moved it as an amendment to the bill. The farmers on both sides of the House supporting the amendment to the bill, which hitherto they had been opposing with might and main, the legislature adopted the trading clauses. We secured the sympathy and help of The Grain Growers' Grain company and got our executive working harmoniously by placing the right men in the right place.

Gentlemen, I think even though only I say it, this whole scheme for co-operative elevators to be built practically by government money and managed by the people who produce the grain, considering the difficulties and opposition it was subjected to, at least up to the point where the association left it, is so nice a little exhibition of what politicians call strategy and diplomacy that even the politicians themselves admire it as a work of art, which has put in operation one of the most liberal bits of farmer legislative enactments of modern times. And this



CHAS. A. DUNNING, re-elected Vice-President
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

that sample market and government ownership of all the terminal elevators were entirely incompatible. After two or three sessions a certain agreement was reached. It was made quite clear that it was the right to mix and secure a government certificate after mixing that the dealers wanted. They have the power now to mix and sell in sample lots, but they want to mix and still get the

SASKATCHEWAN OFFICERS

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association:

President:

J. A. MAHARG, Moose Jaw (re-elected).

Vice-President:

C. A. DUNNING, Regina (re-elected).

Directors at Large:

F. W. GREEN, Moose Jaw.	A. G. HAWKES, Percival.
E. A. PARTRIDGE, Sintaluta.	JAMES ROBINSON, Walpole.
GEO. LANGLEY, Maymont.	J. B. MUSSELMAN, Cupar.

District Directors:

1.—O. R. GOULD, Manor.	6.—G. H. McKEAGUE Fertile Valley.
2.—THOS. ALLCOCK, Belle Plaine.	7.—C. W. HAWKINS, Valparaiso.
3.—FRANK BURTON, Herbert.	8.—A. KNOX, Prince Albert.
4.—J. F. REID, Orcadia.	9.—A. J. GREENSILL, Denholm.
5.—W. H. Lilwall, Colonsay.	

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company

The following report on the organization and operation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was presented to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention by Chas. Dunning, General Manager:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration a report of the organization and operation up to date of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company. The company has been organized along the lines presented to the government of the province by the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission, which, it will be remembered, was the chief subject of discussion at our last annual convention. The report recommended that the members of the executive committee of this association should form the provisional directorate of the company and be responsible for the organization of it. The adoption by the convention of the commission's report practically meant that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association became the father of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company, and for that reason, as the parent institution, this convention is entitled to this report.

During the consideration of the commission report by the convention, copies of the bill which the government had prepared to give effect to the recommendation of the commission were circulated among the delegates, and after the close of the convention the first work of the executive was the thorough consideration of the bill in order to be able to suggest any amendments which might be necessary. Several conferences were held with the members of the government, and many amendments suggested, chief among which was the extension of the powers of the company to enable it to "do all things incidental to the production, storing and marketing of grain," which was finally accepted by the legislature as a very necessary provision.

Organization Work

After the passing of the bill the provisional directorate met and organized by appointing J. A. Maharg, provisional president; F. W. Green, provisional vice-president; and Charles A. Dunning, provisional secretary-treasurer, who together formed the executive committee of the provisional board. Offices were secured at Moose Jaw in order that the company should be in close touch

with the association office during the organization period.

Circulars were sent out to all branches of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association with a view to ascertaining the demand for elevator organization. A pamphlet was prepared and distributed, containing a complete digest of the purpose of the scheme and a copy of the act of incorporation.

This resulted in a large number of requests being received for locals to be organized and elevators provided for use during this season, and in response to each request a petition form was sent, which required that each farmer willing to take shares should state the number of shares he was prepared to take and also the number of acres he had under crop. This information enabled the provisional executive to determine where the provisions of the act could be complied with and locals organized. The active work of organizing locals was undertaken chiefly by the members of the provisional directorate, their sympathy with the scheme and acquaintance with the farmers rendering them better fitted for the work than strangers.

At an early period Mr. Green, who was one of the members of the Elevator Commission, for personal reasons, withdrew from active participation in the work, and at the request of the board Mr. Langley, another member of the commission, was called in to assist in an advisory capacity.

In securing shares from the farmers, the organizers experienced great difficulty in obtaining the necessary fifteen per cent. in cash, owing to the poor crop of the previous season. In many cases the credit of the farmers with the banks was seriously weakened, and the work of organization retarded in consequence. This difficulty was removed in the latter part of the month of May by the friendly assistance of the provincial treasurer, and by June 12 the twenty-five locals required by the act being organized, the provisional directors called the first general meeting for July 6. The work of organization was continued, and between the date of calling the meeting and the meeting itself, twenty-one additional locals were organized, bringing the total up to forty-six, representing a capitalization of \$405,050, with \$60,757.50 paid up in cash, the total number of shares being 8,101, held by 2,580 shareholders.

The general meeting was held in Moose Jaw and was attended by the full quota of delegates called for by the act. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Maharg, the provisional president, and the delegates displayed a spirit of enthusiasm and attention to business which promised well for the success of the company. A draft copy of bylaws prepared by the provisional secretary was carefully considered, the discussion of which covered in a general way the future policy of the company, before they were finally endorsed. In compliance with the act, nine directors were elected, Messrs. Maharg, Dunning and Langley for three years, Messrs. Robinson, Sutherland and Baumunk for two years, and Messrs. Hawkes, Paynter and Barriek for one year.

The First Directorate

Immediately following the general meeting, the board of directors met and elected an executive committee, composed of Mr. Maharg, president, Mr. Langley, vice-president, and myself secretary-treasurer. This committee proceeded at once to procure plans and specifications for a type of elevator which would give practical effect to the purpose of the company. Three sets of plans were submitted by well known elevator construction firms, the one finally accepted being that prepared by the Harper Construction company, of Winnipeg.

During the consideration of the various plans submitted, the executive engaged Mr. E. S. Estlin as engineer, and the plan finally accepted was chosen

HOOISIER GRAIN DRILLS

"The HOOISIER is still the Best Grain Drill."

In stalks, mud, trash, backsetting, sod, hard or loose ground, hills or level ground, Hoosier Drills always give satisfaction. They are made in plain grain and combined grain and fertilizer styles with Single Disk, Double Disk, Hoe and Shoe furrow openers in all sizes from One-Horse up. No matter what seeding conditions confront you, there is made a HOOISIER Grain Drill that will do your work in the best way—a Drill that is guaranteed to do the work and stand the racket. Send for the Hoosier Grain Drill Catalogue, and then go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Hoosier Drill.

The American Seeding Machine Co. (Incorporated)

WINNIPEG - MAN.

Superior HART-PARR Construction

Insures Minimum Repair Bills

STEEL CONSTRUCTION—that's the reason—that's why Hart-Parr owners have such remarkably low repair bills. Remember—it's worth emphasizing—that the Hart-Parr is the only all steel gas tractor built. It will wear out in time, but not break down and leave you helpless in the middle of a rush season.

Its driving wheels—its crank shaft—its gears will stand years of jars and tremendous strains with but little signs of wear. Driving wheels are exceptionally strong—built up of steel—hubs and all. The whole tractor is staunch—solid—a veritable giant for strength—compact—well knit together.

An Example of Superior Hart-Parr Construction

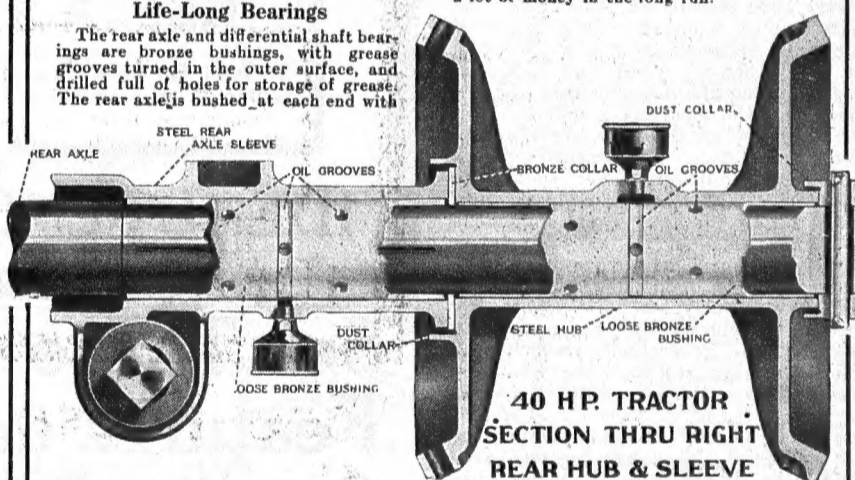
The illustration below, selected from many similar ones in our new 52 page catalog, shows a sectional view of the rear axle of the "40."

Life-Long Bearings

The rear axle and differential shaft bearings are bronze bushings, with grease grooves turned in the outer surface, and drilled full of holes for storage of grease. The rear axle is bushed at each end with

phosphor-bronze 13 inches long. Bushings turned outside and inside, presenting two bearing surfaces, so that sticking or cutting is impossible. This style of bearings is strictly original with us and found on no other tractor. All other bearings are generous in size and arranged in the form of bushings, and easily replaceable.

Differential gearing is of steel, is enclosed and practically indestructible. Cross shaft runs in Hess Bright Ball Bearings, making it frictionless. Master pinions, as well as driving wheel hubs, have flanges which form dust collars protecting the differential shaft bearings and rear axle bearings. These parts are unseen, but after the tractor is in the field—plowing, discing, seeding, season after season—the extra care and quality we put into these bearings, and throughout the entire tractor, shows up in years of constant service with few repairs; and saves you a lot of money in the long run.



40 H.P. TRACTOR
SECTION THRU RIGHT
REAR HUB & SLEEVE

A brand new catalog—52 pages—is yours for the request. It clearly describes the Hart-Parr—tells why you should own it—gives details of construction—demonstrates by illustrations and drawings the superior

construction. Send for it and learn the wonderful possibilities, economy and profit in farming with a Hart-Parr Tractor. We make four sizes—one will surely fit your farm.

HART-PARR CO., 34 Main St., Portage la Prairie, Man.

REGINA AND SASKATOON, SASK. THE CHAPIN CO., CALGARY, AGENTS FOR ALBERTA

LESS THAN 2 CENTS a year For Oil and Repairs

A regular hand-driven, five hundred pounds capacity per hour

SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator

has recently finished work equal to 100 years' service in a five to eight cow dairy. Total cost for oil and repairs only one dollar and fifteen cents—less than two cents per year. Write for free, illustrated account and see how the parts of the Tubular resisted wear.

You are right in concluding that a separator which gives you this kind of service is the quality separator—The World's Best.

Remember that Dairy Tubulars are different from all others.

Built on the only known principle which overcomes the many parts and faults of others. Patented. Can not be imitated. Have no disks. Twice the skimming force. Skim faster and twice as clean. Wear a lifetime. Guaranteed forever.

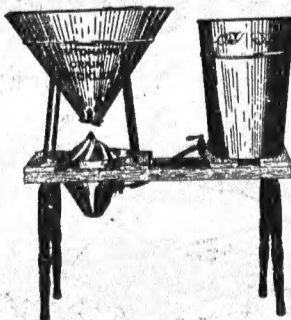
Dairymen who are making the biggest success are taking advantage of the "velvet" are pocketing the extra profits Tubulars make, but which other separators fail to get. Write us for their names.

Write for Cat. No. 342

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



WHAT WAS YOUR LOSS LAST YEAR?



YOU grain growers who do not treat your seed grain for smut have a huge loss every year which you could have prevented at a cost of a few cents per acre by treating your seed grain.

AND you grain growers who treat your grain in the old way still have a great loss by not treating your grain thoroughly and a still greater loss of time which is valuable at such a busy season in the year.

By using this grain Picker you can thoroughly treat 135 bushels per hour, and the machine is self-operating, all you have to do is to throw the grain in the hopper and turn on the solution. Every machine is guaranteed to do perfect work with any and every kind of grain or your money back. Read what Mr. Murray, of the Canadian Wheat Lands Ltd., who are farming a huge tract of land at Suffield, Alta., says about the machine: "We used your Picker last fall for treating about one thousand bushels of fall wheat seed. We find it simple, efficient and faster than any other Picker we have used. We shall probably require several more for use in the spring."

When in Winnipeg be sure to call in and see the machine in actual operation

Call on your local dealer and ask him to show you this machine in actual operation; and mail the attached coupon for full particulars.

DO IT TODAY.

THE Dominion Specialty Works
820 Union Bank, Winnipeg

CUT OUT AND MAIL TODAY

The Dominion Specialty Works
Winnipeg, Man.

Kindly send me full particulars about your Automatic Seed Grain Picker.

Name _____

P.O. _____ Prov. _____

Dealer's Name _____

on Mr. Estlin's approval and recommendation. Contracts to build forty elevators were let to five different firms of contractors, the guaranteed dates of completion being ten by October 1, nine by October 15, six by October 25, eleven by November 1 and the remaining four by November 15. The construction department of the company instituted a careful system of inspection of each elevator during construction, this being rendered even more necessary than usual by reason of the elevators differing considerably from the ordinary line elevator, which the contractors were accustomed to building.

Although in each contract time was stated to be an essential feature, it became early apparent that hardly any of the elevators would be completed by the time stated in the contract, the causes of delay being in many cases due to the contractors themselves and in others to the difficulties incidental to building elevators on lines of railway still under construction. The extent of the delay may be seen from the fact that on December 1, two weeks after the whole number contracted for should have been completed, only seventeen were actually finished, and at the close of the year there were still nine elevators not yet completed. The effect of this delay on the amount of grain the company might easily have expected to handle, will amount to probably not less than two million bushels.

In addition to the forty elevators the company undertook to build, six existing elevators were purchased, five of which were opened for business at the commencement of the grain season, the sixth being purchased in December.

Finance

The question of finance, involving a capital expenditure of \$358,371, including an agreement with the government made necessary by section 24 of the Act of Incorporation, was exhaustively gone into by the executive committee, who reported to the board of directors, recommending the execution of the agreement which had been prepared by the attorney-general's department and the company's solicitor, Mr. J. A. Cross, of the firm of Haultain, Cross and Jonah. This agreement contains the conditions under which the government advances the loans provided for by the act. These conditions in general outline are that the money shall be advanced, as the progress of the work demands, upon individual requisition for each elevator, supplemented by certificates signed by the company's engineer, the government reserving to itself the right to institute whatever form of inspection it considers necessary. The rate of interest stated in the agreement is five per cent. per annum, but a special clause was inserted providing that if the government are able to procure money at a cheaper rate the company shall have the advantage of the lower rate. The recommendation of the executive was accepted by the board of directors, and the documents were duly executed.

It will be remembered in the debate on the scheme in the convention last year that one of the most important features emphasized was that the company would be able to purchase grain in addition to its storage business. It is with pleasure I have to report that the company has been able to fulfil expectations along this line by means of an arrangement with the Canadian Bank of Commerce for a line of credit of half a million dollars, thus enabling the company to purchase all grain offered for sale at the elevators.

Operation

Some time previous to the opening of the grain season, a directors' meeting was held and the general policy to be pursued by the company fully considered and determined upon. The necessity for the appointment of a general manager was recognized at this meeting and I was appointed to fill that position. A further matter of importance considered was the organization of new locals in time for elevators to be built in 1912, and in order that special attention might be given to this work, Mr. Langley was appointed organizing director.

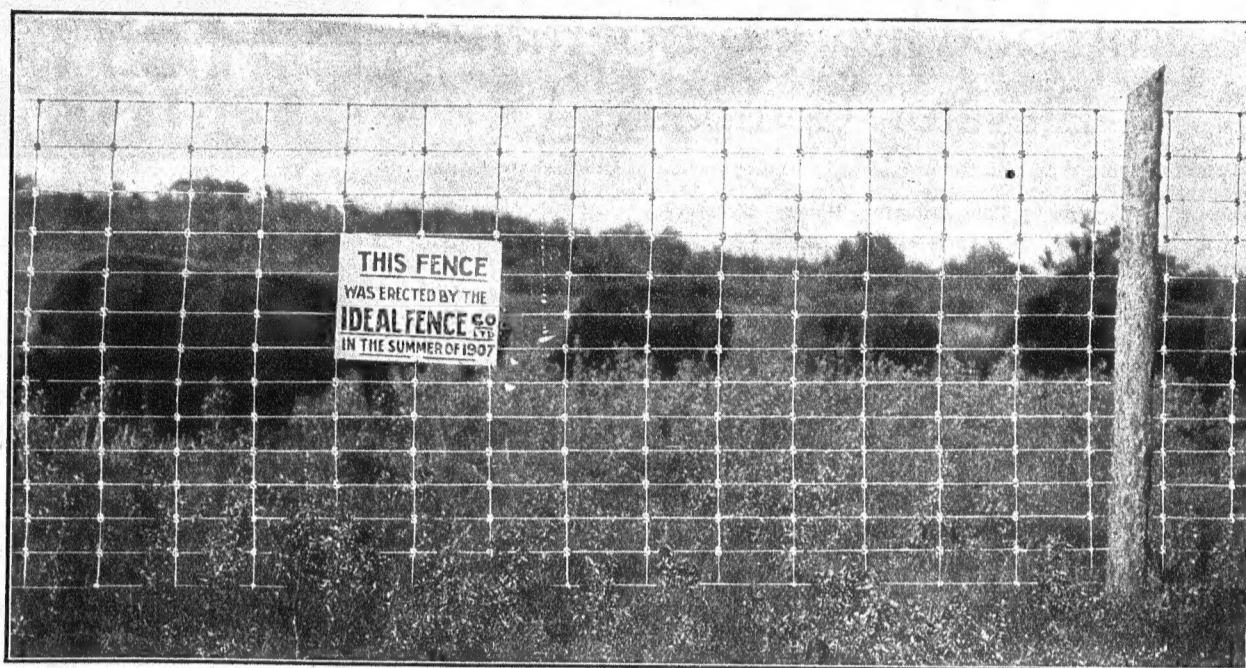
One of the most important decisions arrived at by the directors, and given in a definite instruction to the manager, was that under no circumstances should the company, or any of its officers or

employees, be allowed to speculate in grain futures on the Winnipeg exchange. An agreement was entered into with The Grain Growers' Grain company, of

Winnipeg, whereby that firm became the selling agents for the company's grain for this season, and the wisdom of the arrangement has been proved by

the satisfactory working of it up to the present time. In organizing a system for the successful administration

Continued on Page 18



"IDEAL" Fence will hold a Buffalo!

Any attempt to get the better of "IDEAL" Fence will only make him look foolish. "IDEAL" Fence was chosen by the Government out of fourteen makes to fence in their herd of wild buffaloes at Wainwright. Naturally, buffaloes don't take kindly to fence of any kind, and "IDEAL" Fence was tested pretty roughly the first few weeks at Wainwright. NOW, the buffaloes know better.

"IDEAL" Fence and its never-give lock are made of all large gauge No. 9 hard steel wire, heavily galvanized. Rust proof; won't sag, won't weaken, won't get unsightly.

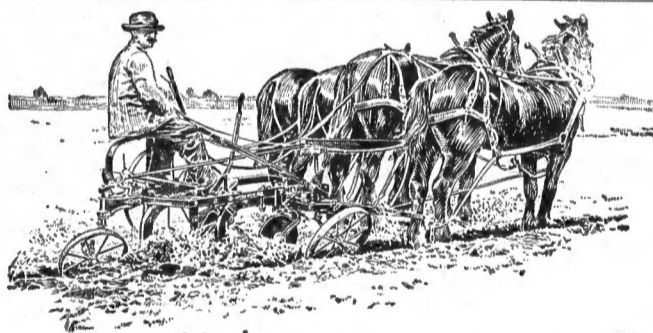
GET A HANDSOME PICTURE FREE!

Send us the names of five men who would be interested in GOOD fencing and we will mail you a beautiful picture in colors of the herd of buffaloes in the Government preserve at Wainwright. This picture is an excellent production and worthy of a place in the finest home. Send in five names and get your picture by return mail

IDEAL FENCE CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG

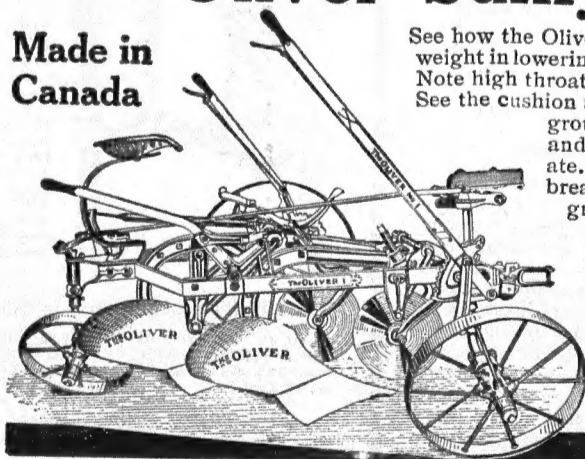
See These Great Features on This Canadian-Built Plow

THE experience of over 50 years of plow-making is embodied in the construction of this plow especially built for Canadian soil. Investigation will prove the advantages of the patented Oliver center draft which eliminates all side pressure. The plow base is directly behind the center of draft utilizing the power of all four horses with no horse walking on plowed ground. Long, easy curve to shares and mouldboards; extra high wheels with dust and sand-proof adjustable hubs; caster wheel with proper slant; extra wide tires on all wheels; land wheel rolls parallel with frame. These features mean light running, long wear, better work, and more work. Get all the facts. See the I H C local agent. Let him tell you all about



Oliver Sulky and Gang Plows

Made in Canada



See how the Oliver foot lever is placed so that the operator can use his entire weight in lowering bottoms, easily penetrating hard ground or heavy vegetation. Note high throat and wide clearance between bottoms which prevents choking. See the cushion spring on land wheel which insures a level furrow on uneven ground; also the perfect oiling arrangement which saves work, oil, and wear on parts. See how all levers are easy to reach and to operate. Ask the agent about the automatic safety trip which prevents breakage if bottom strikes rocks. Oliver rolled frog stands much greater strain than right-angle kind.

It's to your interest to see Oliver Plows for horse or tractor use. They are sold in Canada exclusively by the International Harvester Company of America. I H C local agent will tell you all facts, or, write nearest branch house for information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
at Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sar
Weyburn, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

Saskatchewan Secretary's Report

Continued from Page 8

and most of them would respond. I presented the idea to the executive. They endorsed it heartily. I was ordered to draft a circular setting forth the idea and present it to the local associations. The idea was not thought of soon enough. Money soon commenced to come in, however, and I had to decide quickly. I ordered the memento. There was no chance for retreat afterwards if I had wanted to. The memento consisted of a silver basket and an illuminated address. I have a photograph of them both here and you may purchase one of them if you wish. The total cost was \$1,031.80. It was praised on all sides as a most unique and lovely work of art, both in idea and design. It was a day or two too late in arriving in London and was presented by Lord Strathcona to the king and I received a very gracious reply. Many of the associations who contributed showed they had eight or ten different nationalities, all loyal to Canada, to her government, to her institutions, to the Empire's Emperor King and the old reliable one thousand year old flag. I saw the Queen and their family. I saw many of the people of England and old England herself, her tombs, her monuments; I wandered through her palaces and memorial halls, pondering over the memory of the men of the past, the fathers of our freedom. I should like to stop long enough to tell you more about it. I wish I might express my feeling as I wandered through the Abbey of Westminster, the Tower of London, Windsor Castle and St. Paul's Cathedral, as I noticed the course our ancestry had trod and the steps of our ascent to the proud position we occupy as a nation today. We received a great deal of advertising over this. Attention has been diverted to our association as never before. I might perhaps here mention I paid my own expenses on this trip. Not one cent of the regular funds of the association has been used in this matter, except such as was voluntarily given for that special purpose.

Car Shortage

A tremendous amount of correspondence re the car shortage has been received. I have had several interviews with the railway authorities. Here again the government, opposition and press vie with each other in presenting our case, and we get a great deal of publicity and assistance from them because of the love they bear us and incidentally the prestige they thereby win for themselves. I think a great deal of the notice taken of us is because we are an organization that has to be reckoned with. The result is almost as good as having a paper of our own. The railway commission has been closely following up this matter of car shortage and Judge Mabey has reported that the railways are doing all that can reasonably be expected of them under the circumstances, the C.P.R. alone having, it is said, hauled 70,500,000 bushels as against 56,000,000 bushels during the year previous.

On our recent Eastern trip Mr. Shaw of the C.N.R. told me that they had 4,500 cars in transit loaded with grain. Hundreds of these cars were side-tracked and they would not be able to unload them until spring. Many of them were billed before the regulations for shipping grain to the south came into force. Their terminals were full and no place to empty them. Only one line of rails exists north of the lakes. The C.P.R. are using that for their own traffic.

I had a recent interview with a delegation of labor representatives and they declared that hundreds of men of the C.P.R. mechanical department and repair works in the shops were working short time—40 hours per week—while engines were in a demoralized condition and plenty of men wanting to work full time at repairing them. These men told me it was not a question of cars but of motive power. Their engines were demoralized; their terminals were plugged with loaded cars, while leaky engines, unable to haul their load, were sent out doomed to die on the road. I presented this argument to the railway officials. They courteously put up the other side. I confess they did not fully satisfy me. I fear they are to a considerable extent guilty.

A Fair Question

But, gentlemen, let us ask ourselves a question. If we all thresh out of the

Continued on Page 22

SEEDS THAT SUCCEED

These
Seeds
Are
The
Seeds
The
West
Needs

GET THE VARIETY—MAKE YOUR WORK COUNT!

Marquis Wheat

The world's prize winner—our stock is the genuine early strain. Bred by Prof. Saunders.

Victory Oats

NEW WHITE—Bred by Prof. Nilsson. Grown for three years on our Saskatchewan farm. Thoroughly acclimatized. The stiffest straw known, coupled with heavy yield, thin

hull and fine quality.

Red Fife Wheat

REGISTERED—The true stock with its high quality and general excellence. Certificate with every 100 pounds.

American Banner Oats

REGISTERED—This pedigree strain never quits the field—an immense yielder—certificate with every 100 pounds.

Premost Flax

The new pedigree variety—introduced to the West by Steele, Briggs. Earlier, better yielder and more wilt-proof than the common variety. You will get the genuine from the house that introduced it.

GRIMM'S Alfalfa

For the Genuine we will consider only one source.—This Genuine GRIMM'S ALFALFA is held by the grower at such

a high price that it cannot be sold in Canada for less than \$1.20 per pound, postpaid, or 100 pounds for \$115.00 by freight or express.

Turkestan Alfalfa

Specially selected—the true stock—imported by ourselves. \$25.00 per 100 pounds.

Northern High Altitude Dryland Alfalfa

A very fine lot, which our manager

will use on his own farm in Saskatchewan. \$25.00 per 100 pounds.

Siberian Millet

An entirely distinct variety from Russia—rapidly taking the place of other varieties; heavy stooler with many joints on the stem, just covered with blades; introduced to the West by Steele, Briggs. Our stock is the genuine.

Honey Pod Wax Bean

Should be sown from Port Arthur to the Rocky Mountains. Why? Because it is the earliest bean in cultivation—if it does not succeed, no other variety has any chance.

Glory of Enkhuizen Cabbage

The best cabbage in cultivation, introduced to the West by Steele, Briggs five years ago. It has become a Western leader; once tried always used. We safeguard our stock to keep it true.

Sensation Garden Pea

Get this latest and best variety.

The above varieties are an index of the class of seeds we supply.

ASK US FOR THE BIG CATALOGUE

We also publish for our customers, Booklets on Cultivation compiled for the West, in which the Secrets of Success are told for growing 25 varieties to the greatest perfection. Become one of our customers. Write today and kindly mention this paper.

Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited
WINNIPEG, CANADA

"It
All
Depends
On
What
You
Sow"

WRITE FOR A CATALOGUE

JOINT AUCTION SALE

50 PEDIGREED CLYDESDALES 50
TWO IMPORTED HACKNEY MARES

At Carman, Man., March 14, at 1.30 p.m.

See Our Next Advertisement

ANDREW GRAHAM
POMEROY, MAN.

THOS. USHER
CARMAN, MAN.



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

CO-OPERATION AS A REMEDY

Editor, Guide:—I have just received my copy of The Guide and about the first thing I read on opening it was George Keen's address on co-operation.

Two paragraphs in particular struck me and force me to put in the form of a letter opinions I have held for some time with regard to the greatest wrong that the farmers of Western Canada have to endure today, namely, the extortion of the agricultural implement manufacturers. The first was his quotation of the old saying, "God helps those who help themselves," and the second was in column four under the heading "Principles and Methods." He says:—"There are several reasons why co-operators look to Rochdale for their principles. First of all these poor, almost penniless pioneers did not rely upon GOVERNMENTS or PHILANTHROPISTS for their social amelioration. They depended as genuine co-operative democracy must depend, upon their own associated self-help for success."

Now although for some time I have been of this opinion I have never before had the courage to write and say so. I believe that we are wasting our time and valuable energy in trying to get any government, no matter of what party, to help us out on this point. The remedy lies with ourselves if we would only realize it. I don't for a moment advocate lying down and letting the other fellow hit me over the ears without saying a word or putting up a stiff fight, but why not for a while push the Co-operative Bill as a leader, and even if we don't get it we can go to work and organize a joint stock company similar to our Grain Growers' Grain company and manufacture our own implements.

There is no need to wait until the bill has passed the House, we can start right in now. I know the farmers of Western Canada on the whole are hard up owing to the indifferent harvest weather, but I will venture there are very few of them who could not buy a five dollar share. There are enough farmers in Western Canada who are interested to give us plenty of capital to begin with even at this moderate rate.

I have been for some time working on this matter collecting information, etc., and have the outline of a definite plan, but a good many of the details are not yet completed. As a number of heads are better than one, if this letter is not consigned to the waste basket and if you or any of the others express themselves interested, I shall be only too glad to tell you my ideas and invite suggestions for their completion.

I believe that the time for us to start is now, and we can make as good if not better implements just as cheaply as anyone else and sell them to ourselves at the same price we are paying to the other fellow.

L. R. HARRIS.

Irvine, Alta.

CAR SHORTAGE

Editor, Guide:—I might just add another complaint to the long list. We have had only eight cars here during the past month and the majority of these were coal cars unloaded here. There are over two hundred unfilled orders on the book and the elevators are full. Quite a number of the big farmers have been unable to get out a bushel. Constant reminders by the agent receive no attention.

BARCLAY GREEN.

Boharm, Sask., Feb. 1.

FLOUR AND PROTECTION

Editor Guide:—One of the worst holdups of the consuming public in the West is the price charged for flour. A comparison of the prices in Minneapolis and Saskatoon is startling. Not even the cement or sugar combines have such means of amassing wealth at the expense of the public by unjust gains as the millers of the Prairie Provinces. They not only exact exorbitant prices from the consumer on the flour but they also squeeze the producer to the extent of several cents a bushel on the wheat that goes to make it. When a farmer sells a load of wheat it is graded according to a government standard but when the miller sells his flour it is not subject to any such test and he need not declare the baking strength. There is often a great deficit between the grade of wheat and the strength of flour to say nothing of the price. On January 3 of this year the wholesale price of "Pillsbury's Best" in Minneapolis was \$5.20 per barrel put up in 100 pound sacks. This is a noted flour and conceded to be

flour about 1,400 barrels monthly, which goes to show that the city alone is paying nearly \$50,000 yearly too much for its flour. This is legalized robbery of just about \$12.00 per family per year. Is it any wonder that one of the professors at the university declared that the high cost of living was keeping young people from coming to Saskatoon to enjoy the privileges of that institution? There is no doubt that this is a prosperous country in a certain sense, but high protection is putting the wealth in the hands of a few. Perhaps some of our millers will explain why flour is dearer in Saskatoon than in Liverpool made from wheat grown right here.

It is one of the greatest incongruities of commerce that the farther our flour goes east the cheaper does it become. Surely the transportation companies must pay for the privilege of carrying it. Do they?

This same thing goes on in all countries where Special Privilege is granted to the few. It always works out to the amassing of wealth by the already rich at the expense of the comfort, morals and life of the toilers. In the October number of the Free Trader it is pointed out that under Section 19 of the United States Tariff Act of 1900 a ship can be constructed for export much cheaper than she could be built for the home trade, inasmuch as all the material necessary for the construction of a vessel for export and for its own outfit and equipment can be introduced duty free. This is why the United States is not in the carrying trade of the world, in fact most of its trade is done in foreign bottoms. This is certainly a great incongruity, but our government for the sake of our implement manufacturers go one better, in that under the "Drawback Act" they are allowed to bring in raw material for both home and foreign production. In ancient Rome they did for a time grant protection to the slave trade by putting a tax on the head of every foreign slave of a sum equal to \$20.00. They soon found out that the home dealer put the price of the home article up to the full extent of the amount

A PERFECT
SEED BED
MEANS MORE
DOLLARS

Nothing is more important to the farmer who wants to make money than to prepare a perfect seed bed. It pays. Break up the lumps, pulverize the top soil, pack the sub-soil, smooth off the field and leave it in prime condition for bumper crops, by using

Dunham's Special Canadian Soil Packers

Send for catalogue. Read it and then go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Dunham Soil Packer. Dunham's have STEEL FRAMES. Other makes have wood frames. The 2 poles may be thrown together, a very desirable feature when hitching packer to the engine.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.



FURS

Trappers, Dealers, in any kind of Raw Furs, cannot afford to dispose of their collections without first obtaining our prices sent upon request. Remittance forwarded day goods received. Express and mail charges on all shipments paid by us. Canada's Largest Fur Operator. Your correspondence solicited.

John Hallam - Toronto

pelled to vote for lawyers, doctors and speculators. I think if the Grain Growers and all others engaged in reforms of one kind or another would devote their whole effort to perfecting what we have got, cleaning our house as it were from within, not from without, we would advance our position in this world much faster. There is nothing whatever to prevent Mr. Huffman and all others going to the various caucuses and see that proper delegates are elected to attend the various conventions. Have them properly instructed to vote for the man desired. He may be asked to join one or other of the political associations. This is not a crime of itself and I think he will admit if he will devote his efforts to remedying any evils he will find in those organizations, he will find others who will be glad to extend to him the hand of fellowship and bid him God-speed. I firmly believe if our legislators are corrupt the electors are mainly responsible. Let each elector resolve to ask no favor from his representative and when election comes round he can honestly feel he has not sold his vote and is free to use it as he should for the benefit of all. Majority rule is responsible for the loss of reciprocity with the United States. Everyone knows it was accomplished by appeals, in the main basely false, to race and religious prejudice. With this fact before us it would not be impossible for some bigoted scoundrel had we the Initiative and Referendum to so rouse the people on some fake religious scare, obtain the necessary signatures to his pet hobby, and compel our representatives to submit his hobby at a great expense to the people and, as with the late election, instruct his followers how to vote. If carried, no matter how unjust, it would become the law of the land. This is a terrible responsibility and should be well weighed. The minority have rights, and there are a great many instances where time has proven them right. I hope if the Initiative and Referendum should ever come that at least it will have to have a two-thirds vote of all duly qualified electors. I am not sure but a greater amount would be better. Let the farmers keep the Free Trade flag unfurled, and devote all their energy to this one great principle. Let us learn from the past. Farmers' organizations have gone by the board in attempting too much. I cannot understand how any people calling themselves Christian and going to church every Sunday with a Bible under their arm can vote for protection, and keep the other Christian's product out because he did not happen to be born in his doorway.

AUSTIN DRONEY.

Holden, Alta.

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

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and THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE For \$1.25
Regular Price for 12 Months, \$2.00

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

the best on the North American continent. Now the best grade in Saskatoon was selling retail on that date at \$7.00 per barrel in 100 pound sacks, a difference of \$1.80 per barrel. Allowing 80 cents as between wholesale and retail which is about the usual difference, shows us that for every barrel of flour sold in Saskatoon our millers reap an unjust profit of \$1.00. Nor is this all—the wheat that enters into the manufacture of Pillsbury's Best in Minneapolis cost \$1.06 to \$1.08, while the average price paid to farmers delivering wheat of like grades in Saskatoon is a little over 70 cents. Here is another direct gain of at least 36 cents per bushel on wheat. Now, taking the basis of gisting which is 36 pounds of flour to the bushel—if this is not right perhaps some miller will explain why this is all that is given to a farmer—it would take 5 bushels, 83 pounds of wheat to manufacture a barrel of flour; this at 36 cents is \$1.97. Add this again to the \$1.00 of difference in price, you have a total of \$2.97 of unjust profit. Saskatoon is a city of 20,000 population and would need in

of protection so they at once took off the duty. Why is it that we in these enlightened days should perpetuate a system that was laughed out of Rome as a fiscal fallacy over 2,000 years ago?

JOHN EVANS.

Nutana, Sask.

AGAINST MAJORITY RULE

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of Jan. 17 a Mr. Huffman takes the farmers of Chauvin Union to task for voting down a resolution on the Initiative and Referendum. It has not seemingly occurred to Mr. Huffman that the good people of Chauvin voted down his precious pet by a majority vote of those present; which is when simmered down to its essence the only weapon provided by his pet. I would ask Mr. Huffman to think well on this. "Is the majority rule always safe?" He asks those delegates if they have not as much intelligence as the lawyers and others we now elect to office. I would ask him to show where in the British constitution we are com-

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The New Grain Bill

Position taken by Representatives of Organized Farmers

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to each of the Western members of Parliament, and to the members of the government by the representatives of The Grain Growers' associations and the U.F.A., who were at Ottawa recently stating their position with regard to the new Grain Bill:

"Dear Sir:—

"In reference to the proposed amendments to the Grain Bill, relating to the grades for grain in the Western division, as contained in Section 107, the suggestion made by the Grain Growers is that the names for all grades should be "Canada Western" as we believe, seeing that the provisions deal only with Western grain, that the West should be identified in some way with same. The name "Northern" was suggested but as this is the name by which the Minnesota wheat is known we think that the name "Canada Western" would in all cases be more applicable, not only for the wheat grades but for oats, barley, rye and flax also.

"As for the plan of advising the world of the change in name we would suggest that this could best be done by making provisions for the Inspection Certificates to have a foot note printed thereon stating that the grade or name "Canada Western" was substituted for "Manitoba" under the old act and that the only change made was that of the name. This proposal would, we believe, find more favor with the consumers in either countries than any provision for the delaying of the change, as was suggested in the House, and would even be more acceptable than the proposal to include the name "Manitoba" in brackets for a short time.

Must Operate all Terminals

"Dealing with section 18 of the bill we would, on behalf of the Grain Growers, state most emphatically that, nothing short of complete government operation and control of all terminal and transfer elevators will ever be acceptable to the farmers. This control can be secured by lease at no expense to the government and enough evidence has been presented to convince anyone who will study the question that the only logical solution is that of government operation and control of all these facilities. It is useless for us to present further arguments on this matter, but representing as you do a constituency in Western Canada where this question is of vital importance, we ask you to use your influence and do everything possible to bring about the above desired object.

The Sample Market

"In the matter of a sample market in Winnipeg for the sale of grain on sample of which so much has been heard of recently. In order to make that system of selling grain beneficial to the growers it is essential that facilities should be given to attract purchasers of sample grain forwarded by farmers in car lots. That necessitates, first, special binning privileges in government operated terminals at the lake front when the purchaser could store and preserve the identity of his purchases, because no purchaser of grain on sample market would store his purchase in a privately owned elevator, the owner of which may be a competitor in the sample market; and, second, making Winnipeg an order point to retain cars till sample is secured and disposed of on sample market and car diverted to any point purchaser directs.

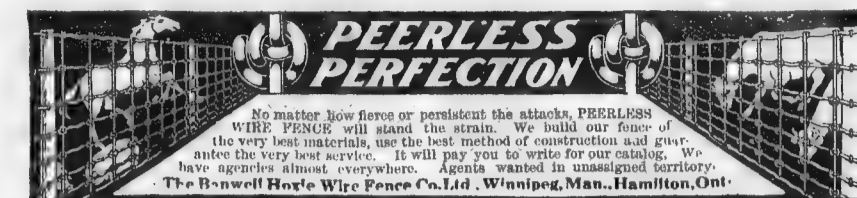
"The method suggested of having railroad terminal elevators operated as public elevators in which no special binning or mixing of grades would be permitted, and allowing privately owned terminal elevators to store grain purchased by the owners only and to mix without any restriction whatever, ostensibly to establish a sample market in Winnipeg, would operate to the benefit of no one but the mixer and would be prejudicial to the interest of the growers and millers alike excepting the large milling firms that have a system of interior elevators for purchasing and storing grain. No one could buy sample grain excepting the owners of private terminals. Having no competition they can secure all the grain they can handle in their houses at grade prices, divert all cars below the average of the grade, and in which there

is no premium, to the public terminals, unload all cars above the average of the grade in their own houses and mix with lower grades to their own benefit and their benefit alone.

Competition Absolutely Necessary

"A sample market benefits the growers only when conditions are such as to provide competition to force purchasers to pay the premium there is in types of grain of similar grade. In our opinion so long as our system of transporting sends all our grain through "one spout" that condition can only be obtained by purchasers of grain being permitted to retain the identity of their purchases in special bins in terminal elevators operated by the government.

"A condition such as this would be manifestly unfair to the rest of the trade as there would be no opportunity of preventing operators of private owned terminals from unloading all their grain grading below a certain average line into the public terminal elevator. This preponderance of lower quality of grade thus unloaded would deteriorate the value of all the grain shipped out of such terminal elevator and would therefore tend to depreciate the price in the foreign market, which price would fix the market value of our grain at initial points. It would also place the milling interests, not identified with a system of interior



elevators, at a serious disadvantage, as they would be obliged to procure their supplies out of the deteriorated grain in the public elevators and yet be compelled to compete with the milling interests who are able to select at initial points strong types of grain and forward them to their mills.

Car Distribution Clause

"It has been rumored that section 207 of the Grain Bill will be considerably changed. This section is, we consider, one of the most important in the Act and one on which considerable time and attention should be bestowed before allowing any changes to be made. It gives a privilege to the farmer which is his only safeguard against the elevator interests and while a determined onslaught has repeatedly been made upon this provision yet the opponents of same have never yet been able to present any logical argument why a change should be made. Before this clause was added to the Grain Act the farmers were completely at the mercy of the interests, and if the clause is removed or in any way weakened by dangerous amendments which might be made to give two different meanings, conditions will be such that in a short

time the farmers would find the car distribution and the general treatment they would receive from the railway companies and the elevator interests even more intolerable than they were before the clause was introduced into the Act. While it may be possible to provide for permission being given to the commission after investigation to supply cars for seed grain, or upon petition of farmers for the removal of wet or damaged grain, or where there was suffering through shortage of fuel or food supplies, yet if there is any chance of the rights of the farmers being infringed by ambiguous or vaguely worded amendments introduced into the bill it will be better for our interests as producers for the clause to remain as it now stands.

"These are the important provisions of the Grain Bill at the present time and we would ask you to carefully consider the views contained herein and to assist as far as you possibly can in the safeguarding of the interests of the farmers, Western Canada.

"We consider that this bill more vitally affects the three Western Prairie Provinces than any other part of Canada and therefore think that the Western farmers, as the great producing class, should be first considered in this matter."

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make
our own
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product
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Canadian

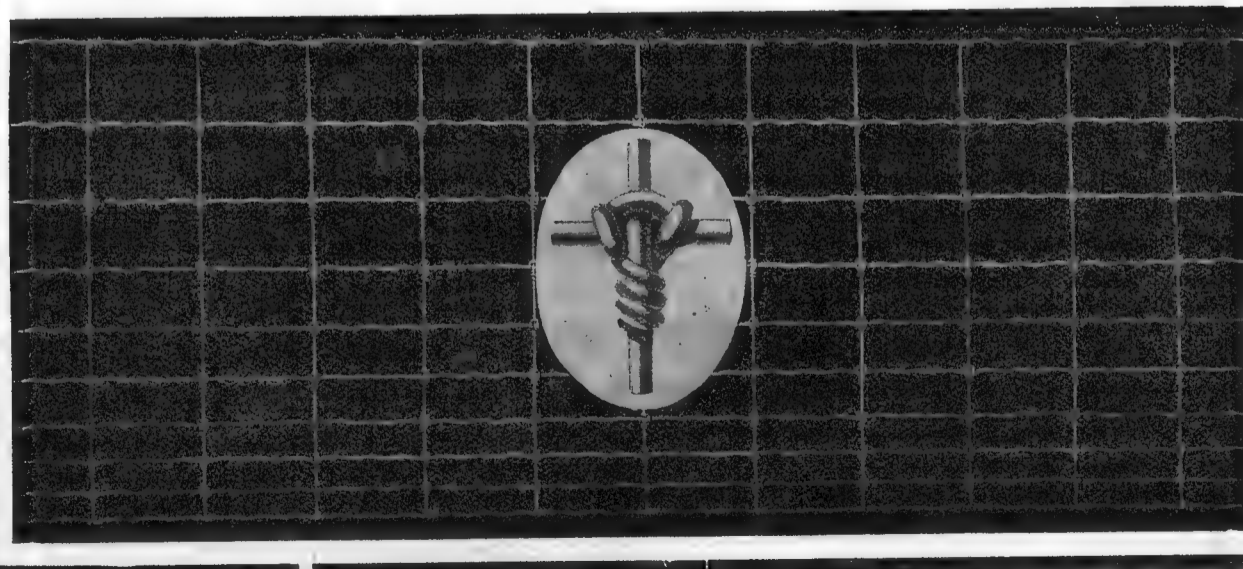
Looks as neat when Erected as it
does in the Picture

Out below shows one of the many styles of FROST Fence. All FROST Fence is made from FROST Wire, which is drawn true to gauge, carefully tempered to the proper hardness and thoroughly galvanized in our own mills by expert workmen who have had years of experience in wire making.

Note our neat and doubly secure lock. It is the finishing touch to our perfect fence. "FROST Fence sells best where best known." Send for our catalogue. It goes to the heart of the fence question.

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WE MAKE

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GATES.—All galvanized. Fancy and plain, all sizes.

COILED WIRE.—Each bundle tagged with a guarantee of quality.

STAYS AND LOCKS.—For field built fences.

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IRON FENCES.—Many handsome designs. Send for special catalogue.

WIRE.—All sizes from 6 to 16 gauge, any degree of pliancy from hard steel to dead soft, including soft galvanized wire—barbed wire—telephone wire—hay wire and ties—coiled and annealed wire—staples—fence hooks, etc.

FREE FOR TWO MINUTES OF YOUR TIME

We need good live agents in every district. If not already represented in your locality, we will send you FREE a large handsome door mat with your name interwoven in it, on condition that you send us the name of some responsible man willing to act as our agent and who will send us some business this season. There's prestige and money in our agency. Why not handle it yourself?

Handy Sizes John Deere Engine Gangs

A CONVENIENT SIZE FOR EVERY JOB

You need not own a big ranch to get all the benefits of engine plowing.

The four and six-bottom John Deere Engine Gangs are adapted for use with small oil or low power steam tractors, and make engine plowing practical and profitable for those who are farming limited areas.

One of these will give you all the advantages the big rancher has in saving money on his plowing bill.

The outfit here illustrated is doing more than four men could do with teams and single bottom plows.

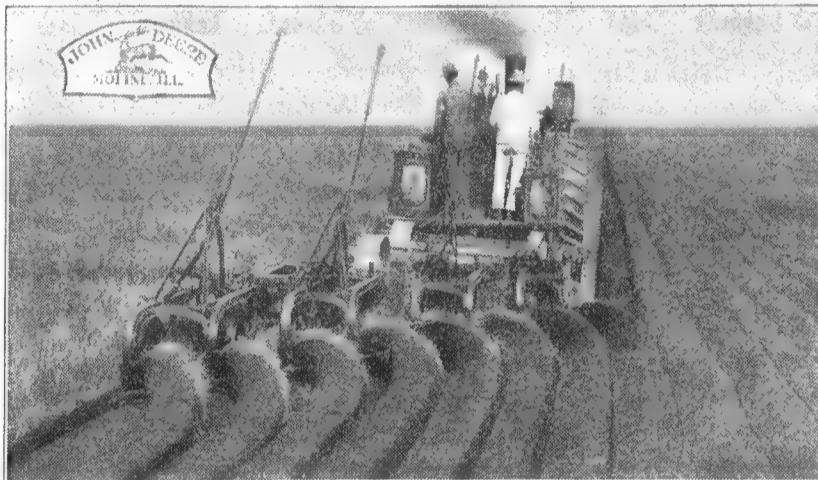
MR. THRESHERMAN—You can double the earning power of your Engine by getting one of our Engine Gangs

Quick Detachable Shares

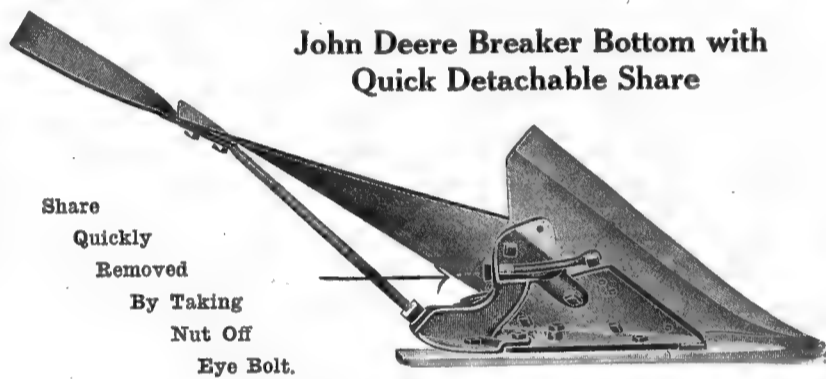
A lot of valuable time is lost in changing shares on an ordinary engine plow. Ours are equipped so that they can be changed in one-fifth of the time usually required for other makes.

Each share is removed by taking off one nut, which is easy to get at, instead of the usual four nuts inconveniently located.

**Examine
The Illustration**



Four, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve or Fourteen Bottoms
Plows assembled in Pairs—One Lever for each Pair—Frame mounted on Wheels



John Deere Breaker Bottom with
Quick Detachable Share

Share
Quickly
Removed
By Taking
Nut Off
Eye Bolt.

The plows of the gang take care of themselves except when it is necessary to raise and lower in turning. Flies and hot weather do not worry the engine, which will work 24 hours a day without fatigue.

John Deere Engine Gangs have strong bridgelike steel frames, to which the plows are attached in pairs. Each pair is free to move up or down so that the bottoms rise to pass obstructions, then immediately drop and work. Any kind of plowing can be done, as the beams will carry any style of stubble or breaker bottom.

REMEMBER—John Deere Engine Gangs are sold complete, ready to hitch to any style of Tractor

On all John Deere Engine Plows

Another advantage is that the one eye bolt holds the share more securely than when bolted to frog in the old way.

Think of saving 80 per cent of time ordinarily required to change shares!

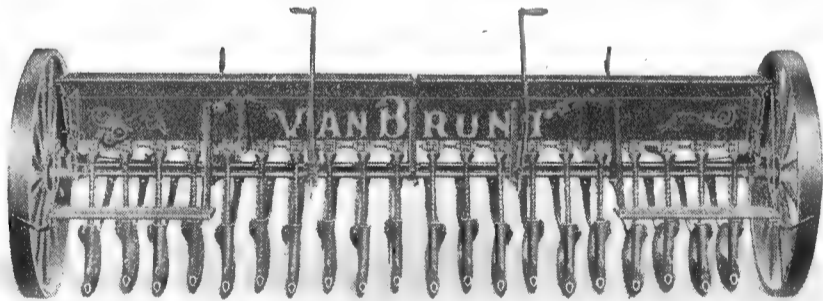
What does this figure out at in one season's plowing?

**Save your Time and
Bank the Money**

Puts Every Kernel Where It Will Grow

In sowing Seed, as in human affairs, "there's many a slip between the cup and the lip," but there is nothing of the "hit and miss" in a field sown with a

VAN BRUNT LIGHT DRAFT DISC DRILL

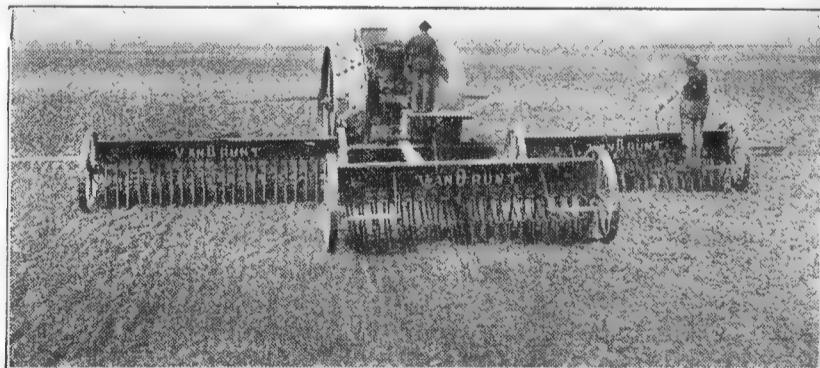


With the NEW MODEL BOOT DISCHARGE (by which the act of seeding is done with the boot and discharged WITHIN instead of outside the circle of the disc) not a single kernel can fail to be planted at the exact and proper depth for germination. There is not a seed left on top of the soil, or so near the surface that wind or shower can expose it.

Wherever a Horse or Engine can Travel, the VAN BRUNT NEW MODEL

is guaranteed to perform faultless work. The first success in history in a Single Disc with closed delivery was made by Van Brunt in 1900. The "New Model" is as great a step in advance of that great original as the latter was ahead of anything else of its time, and is still the model from which all copies have been made.

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161 ACRES OF FIRST CLASS BLACK loam, clay subsoil, all under cultivation with a good granary. Situated 3 1/2 miles south-west of Maryfield. This district is famed for its good crops; it is also in a first class farming community. As I have quit farming I will sacrifice at \$23 per acre; \$1,000 cash, balance crop payments. For full particulars write without delay. Thomas Harrison, c/o. O. H. Heafy, Big River, via Prince Albert, Sask. 28-3

FOR SALE—SPLENDID 1/4 SECTION NEAR McAuley, Man., in thriving district with telephone. 300 acres cultivated, 120 acres summer fallowed, 1/2 section fenced. Sure cropping locality, good 7-roomed house, basement and furnace; large barn and granary; never-failing water supply; two schools. \$25 per acre; \$2,000 cash. Terms easy, owner retiring to reside in England. Immediate possession. H. Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 28-6

FOR SALE.—A CHOICE SECTION OF farming land in Alberta; soil, black loam; fenced and cross fenced; water on every quarter; 160 acres under cultivation; 500 acres can be farmed, rest good hay land; a two thousand dollar house, good barn and granary; six and a half miles from the best town on the C. & E. line; sixty miles north of Calgary. For further particulars address Jos. Stauffer, owner, Olds, Alberta. 30-6

FOR SALE.—PINCHER CREEK DISTRICT. Splendid farm wheat land, 973 acres. One mile east of Pincher station. Can deliver grain into elevator when threshing. Close to town of Pincher Creek, well watered, ideal dairy farm. 600 acres under crop, well fenced and good houses. Good terms. Apply to owner, Box 31, Pincher Creek, Alta. 30-6

SASKATCHEWAN — GREAT OPPORTUNITIES; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted. H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

WANTED.—FARM TO RENT, HALF OR three-quarter section, on shares or management, by fully experienced married man. References given. Apply Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR RENT.—HALF SECTION, ALL UNDER cultivation, 110 acres summer fallow, new buildings, flowing well, two miles from good market, 30 miles from Winnipeg. Ira J. Grover, Sperling, Man.

NO. 1 FRUIT AND FARM LANDS FOR sale. Splendid climate. Prices very reasonable. Main line C.P.R. Write C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 29-5

WANTED.—A TENANT FOR 30 ACRES potato and 40 acres of oat land. 35 miles from Winnipeg. Box 17, Grain Growers' Guide. 28-6

NOTICE OF MEETING

SWANSON GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION will meet every first and third Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock. A. Sunderland, sec.-treas. 24-13

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—C. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.

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Recent test by Prof. Rogers, Lewis Institute, Chicago, and Prof. M. Kargow, McGill University Montreal, on the burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Rayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Better light than gas or electric. Every Aladdin Lamp fully guaranteed and protected by patents in nearly every country on earth. Our burners fit your old lamps. To introduce the Aladdin, we will give

ONE LAMP OR BURNER FREE

in each neighborhood. Send postal with name and address, ask for cat. Agents guarantee over 1000 on money back. Burners sold out in 15 days. Ask for liberal agency proposition. Sample lamp furnished. HARTLEY LAMP COMPANY, 1425 Aladdin Building, Winnipeg, Man.

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CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORK- shires and B.P. Rocks. Albion, rising three years, Canadian champion, Winnipeg and Brandon. Top Notch (Imp.) rising two years, first at Brandon. Mares and fillies also prize winners. A splendid lot of young sows being bred for spring farrows. Some choice Rock cockerels. All at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE.— Baron Chief (6870) rising 5 years, a good stock horse. Macgregor of Willowdale (11940) rising 8 years. Both these horses combine quality with substance; also four brood mares (three in foal), extra good ones, well matched. The above horses have won 52 first and 12 second prizes at Regina, Saskatoon and Davidson fairs in 3 years. George Jeffrey, Davidson, Sask.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale, Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W. H. English, Harding, Man.

145 STALLIONS AND JACKS NOW ON SALE, 200 Belgian and Percheron mares; 80 stallions will arrive in January. Prices lower than any other man in America. Write for catalogs and sale dates. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids Jack and Stallion Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—PURE BRED Clyde stallion, "Scottie's Best," five years old this spring, for stallion, either grade or pure bred one or two years old this spring. My stallion is healthy and sure, but is not big. He is broken to work. James Carson, Ebenezer, Sask.

FOR SALE.—ONE CLYDESDALE STAL- lion, Victor Baron, by "Bulwark" by "Baron's Pride," rising four years. Price reasonable. R. A. McGill, Homewood, Man.

A SNAP.—HOLSTEIN BULL, ELEVEN months. Bred by James Herriott, Souris, from good producing stock. As I have only one for sale, will sell cheap. Thomas Venables, Fork River, Man. 27-6

FOR SALE.—ONE CARLOAD HORSES, 3 good drivers, 1 big carriage horse, balance farm horses. Good chance for Western buyer. Apply to Box 49, Alexander, Man.

JOHN TEESSE, ABERNETHY, SASK.— Breeder of Ayrshires and Barred Rocks. Young males for sale.

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YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS FOR sale. September litters. O. M. Brownridge & Sons, Browning C.N.R. sta. and P.O., Arcola C.P.R. sta.; telephone via Arcola.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—HE J headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds of butter in 7 days. Sold out; will book orders for bull calves. Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SHORTHORNS.—WE ARE OFFERING bulls of various ages up to eighteen months from \$80 to \$100; also cows and heifers at proportionate prices. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

50 YORKSHIRE PIGS, SIX WEEKS TO SIX months; 12 Shorthorn bulls; 8 Clyde stallion colts rising 1, 2 and 4 years. Keen to sell; order early and get choice. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

FOR SALE.—FIVE PURE BRED HERE- fords; two cows, two calves, one two-year old bull. Hugh Thornton, Box 1157, Brandon, Man. 30-6

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale. — Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK.— Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

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CLYDE STALLION FOR SALE.—REGIS- tered, rising two. Pope, Marshall, Sask. 28-6

SPANISH JACK FOR SALE OR TO EX- change for young working horses. D. D. Toews, Box 33, Plum Coulee, Man.

FOR SALE.—LONG ENGLISH BERK- shires, registered. H. Tessant, Edgeley, Sask. 26-6

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE.— Write R.B., c/o Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 29-3

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

PURE BRED DUROC JERSEY PIGS FOR sale. George H. Bates, Gilbert Plains, Man.

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BARRED ROCKS.—GRAND UTILITY Cockerels \$3 each, two for \$5; yearling hens and pullets, \$1.50 and \$2 each; exhibition cockerels priced on application. All are bred from my Man. P. Show winners. J. H. Clarke, Box 527, Virden, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTON FOWLS; SOME FINE cockerels on hand. Vivian T. N. Pellett, Cardfields, Semans (G.T.P.) Sask.

S.C. LEGHORN COCKERELS, BREED FROM 1st Cockerel London, 2nd Brandon, 1911. \$3 each. R. Robinson, Box 654 Brandon, Man.

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ROSE COMBED WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, Horning strain, good layers. \$3 and up. J. P. Thorn, Coaldale, Alta. 29-3

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK AND R.C.B. leghorn cockerels, from \$2.00 up. From prize stock. A. G. Mitchell, Box 143, Radisson, Sask. 25-13

ONE DOZEN PURE BRED WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels for sale, \$2.00 each. Bentdahl & Quandt, Churchbridge, Sask.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK AND SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorn eggs for hatching. Mrs. S. Carruthers, Umatilla, Man. Shipping station, Grandview. 29-6

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE at \$2 each f.o.b. Pense. R. G. Keys, Pense, Sask. 28-3

PURE BRED S.C.B. LEGHORN COCKER- els for sale. \$1.50 each. Robert Patterson, Wawanesa, Man. 26-6

TWO PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels for sale, \$2.50 each. John Mair, Elgin, Man. 27-6

FOR SALE.—PURE BRED BRONZE TUR- keys. Cockerels, \$5.00; hens, \$8.00. T. T. Smith, Hurdman Lodge, Sask.

J. M. WALLACE, ROSSEY, MAN.—BLACK, white and buff Orpingtons for sale. Eggs in season. 29-13

BEST BRONZE TURKEYS.—\$5 to \$7. GEO. Fraser, Riding Mountain, Man.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM GOOD stock, \$1.50, f.o.b. Watrous. H. J. Morrisou, Eigenheim, Sask.

FOR SALE.—PURE BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels and pullets. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask.

A FEW CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels from good laying strain. \$1.75 each. Wm. Golland, Bredenbury, Sask. 30-3

TENDERS

TENDERS ARE CALLED FOR UP TO March 1, 1912, for the sale of the Clydesdale stallion Ardnamont (5759) (12808) to the highest bidder making satisfactory arrangements. The stallion may be seen at Simpson Bros. barn, Birch Hills, Sask., and information will be supplied by applying to Simpson Bros., Birch Hills, or E. W. Skirrow, secretary of the Birch Hills Live Stock Ass., Ltd., St. Louis, Sask. 29-3

SCRIP

FOR SALE AND WANTED

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash prices. Give particulars and write for loan application.—Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE AND WANTED

BARGAINS.—ONE 32 H.P. PORT HURON engine, rebuilt and in first class shape; one American-Abell 20 h.p. engine, rebuilt; one Minneapolis separator, 44 x 72, rebuilt (with all connections); one 32 x 54 Avery separator complete, just rebuilt; one 36 x 60 Avery separator to be rebuilt complete; two Avery 30 h.p. double undermounted engines; one 30 h.p. Northwest engine, not rebuilt, cheap; one J. I. Case steel 42 x 60 separator, complete with all attachments; one 42 x 70 Avery separator, will be rebuilt in time for next fall's work. If you are interested in second hand goods, please write and let us know what you want as we are making deals almost every day, and feel sure that we can fix you out with almost anything you want, either in new or second hand goods. Haug Bros. & Nellermeoe Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.—5 BOTTOM P. & O. BREAKER. Nearly new. T. O. Gronnerud Sedley, Sask. 29-6

FOR SALE.—PORTABLE GASOLINE EN- gine, 14 h.p. Very little used. Will run a small threshing. Also pair French bur millstones, 26 inch, under runner frame and all complete. Address John Bell, Sr., Rosewood, Man. 28-6

BARGAIN.—POWER'S WELL AUGER. Bore one hundred and ten feet, three different sized holes; last well it bored was forty feet, bored and cribbed in two days. Robert Doull, Semans, Sask.

FOR SALE.—RUMELY 36 H.P. STEAM plowing engine. Nearly new. Also Hart-Parr gasoline engine. Easy terms. Might consider trade for good land. Can furnish three to five thousand work with sale. Am leaving farm, reason for selling. Box 176, Hanley, Sask. 27-4

QUANTITY OF WELL DRILLERS' SUP- plies cheap; new. For particulars, write T. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 28-13

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GARTON'S REGENERATED ABUNDANCE oats, No. 68 six-rowed and Brewer barley. Buying Garton's pedigreed seed without knowing the year of introduction is like buying a horse without knowing its age. Write for catalog and prices. Garton's Pedigree Seed Co., 253 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

SEED WHEAT AND OATS FOR SALE.—Absolutely clean and dry. Red Fife \$1.00 Abundance Oats 60 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Carnduff, Sask., bags extra. Samples forwarded on application to Shirley Hill, Drawer 24, Carnduff, Sask. 26-6

GENUINE ALASKA SEED WHEAT, FREE from weeds. This wonderful wheat produces twice to three times as much as any other wheat to the acre. Stands drouth and hail better and ripens as early as any other wheat. J. R. Booth, Raymore, Sask. 28-6

MARQUIS WHEAT.—REGENERATED Abundance and Banner oats, Brewer and Standwell barley; strong, clean, vigorous stuff at startlingly low prices. Investigate this before buying elsewhere. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.—OATS, BRAND, ABUNDANCE, clean and plump, yield 90 bushels. Dominion seed commissioner's germination test, 98 per cent. Price 75 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Borden. G. E. Wainwright, Borden, Sask. 26-6

SEED OATS AND BARLEY.—GARTON'S Regenerated Abundance oats and Six-Rowed Mensury barley; also Two-Rowed Brewery barley. Apply Wm. K. McKenzie, Box 79, Rapid City, Man. 26-6

SEED OATS FOR SALE.—REGENERATED Abundance, 40 cents per bushel. Car lots Wroxton. 50 cents per bushel Wroxton or Saltcoats, bags extra. Snow Shamell Farming Co., Saltcoats, Sask. 28-6

SEED OATS FOR SALE.—2,500 BUSHELS White Side oats, weighing 42 lbs. to bus., 95 per cent. germination; also 1 car of Newmarket oats, 41 lbs. to bus., all clean, 95 per cent. germination. Price 40 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Saltcoats. L. Martin, Saltcoats, Sask. 28-8

FOR SALE.—SEED OATS, ABUNDANCE variety. Absolutely pure; sample and price on application. Alex. O. MacGregor, Saltcoats, Sask. 25-13

ABUNDANCE SEED OATS FOR SALE.—Absolutely clean and dry, 60 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Carnduff, Sask., bags extra. Samples forwarded on application to Shirley Hill, Drawer 24, Carnduff, Sask.

FOR SALE.—GARTON'S NO. 22 OATS, Victor Black oats, pure and clean, price 60 cents per bushel. Clean Flax, \$2.25 per bushel. Timothy seed, free from noxious weeds, 15 cents per pound. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 30-6

REGENERATED ABUNDANCE OATS FOR sale, government germination test 94 per cent. Price 45 cents; also limited quantity regenerated Red Fife wheat, \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Solsgirth. M. P. Mountain, Solsgirth, Man.

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.—REGISTERED and unregistered Red Fife wheat. Certificate of registration given with seed sold. Registered seed \$1.50 per bushel; unregistered seed, \$1.25 per bushel. Germination test, 100 per cent. F.o.b. W. A. A. Roe, Neepawa, Man. 30-6

GARTON'S ABUNDANCE SEED OATS. Pure and clean. High germination test. 55 cents per bushel. Job. Laurence, North Battleford, Sask. 30-6

FOR SALE.—A QUANTITY OF CHOICE seed Flax, clean and warranted free of noxious seeds. Laird Bros., Tate, Sask.

SEED GRAIN For Sale and Wanted

SEED OATS FOR SALE.—15 THOUSAND bushels perfectly clean American Banner oats, grown on breaking. Thos. Jas. McTavish, Marney, Man. 26-6

FOR SALE.—10,000 BUSHELS OF AMERI- can Banner oats to anybody wanting seed. Will send sample. Address Wm. R. McTavish, Marney P.O., Man. 26-7

FOR SALE.—1,000 BUSHELS RED FIFE seed wheat, 500 bushels oats and 200 bushels flax. All first class. Frank Hughson, Bryceton, Sask.

FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS SEED FLAX. Price \$1.90, sample on application. J. A. Menzies, Aylesbury, Sask. 29-3

500 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN FLAX SEED, \$2 per bushel. John Mackay, Polson P.O., Sask.

CLEAN FLAX SEED FOR SALE.—\$2.75 per bushel, bags included, f.o.b. D. Alexander, Oakville, Man. 30-6

FOR SALE.—1,000 BUSHELS RED FIFE, free from noxious weeds. Price \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Manor. Edward Hume, Manor, Sask. 27-6

FOR SALE.—PURE CLEAN VELVET CHAFF wheat \$1.00 per bushel f.o.b. Parkbeg. June oats at 50 cents per bushel. W. E. Hamon, Parkbeg, Sask. 29-3

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.—RED FIFE. Free from weeds. Sample and price on application. J. G. Carr, Box 51, Govan, Sask. 26-6

400 BUSHELS MENSURY BARLEY, 60 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Wadena, bags extra. Templeton Bros., Kelvington, Sask. 30-6

RED FIFE WHEAT FROM REGISTERED seed. First prize at seed fair. \$1.10 per bushel. F. N. Spencer, Craik, Sask. 25-13

FOR SALE.—PRESTON WHEAT. F. J. Hartell, Cheadle, Alta. 28-7

GRASSES, Etc.

SEED FOR SALE.—GARTON'S BLACK Victor oats, 1911 crop, 90 bushels per acre. Garton's regenerated Red Fife; also ordinary Red Fife; also good potatoes. Wanted—Garton's Brewer barley; send samples. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask.

SIXTY DAY OATS (CLEANED) 75 cents bushel; cleans land, ripens time for summer fallow. Coward, Juniata, Sask. 28-6-alt.

RED FIFE, PERFECTLY CLEAN. \$1 PER bushel, f.o.b. Medora. T. K. Spence, Maple Dale Farm, Medora, Man. 25-6

FOR SALE.—TIMOTHY SEED, 12 CENTS per pound, bags free. Jas. A. DeWitt, Gilbert Plains, Man. 30-6

GOOD FLAX SEED, \$2.25 AT BINS-CARTH, bags free. Bruce Turnbull, Binscarth, Man. 30-6

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

WANTED BY THE BENITO FARMERS' Elevator Co., to get in touch with elevator builders and contractors re the construction of a 35,000 or 40,000 bushel elevator. C. W. Banks, Sec., Thunder Hill, Man. 28-6

OAKVILLE AND SALEM ASSOCIATIONS desire to purchase binder twine by carload. Send samples and prices. C. H. Burnell, Oakville, Man.

WANTED.—PRICES AND SAMPLES FOR binder twine, car lot; also prices for formaldehyde, harvesters' oil and coal oil. Sec., North Star Association, station Birdview, post office Gladhow, Sask. 27-6

WANTED BY THE SOURIS GRAIN Growers' association—car lots of cordwood, also cars of good seed barley and oats. Send prices and samples to Percy Nordlinger, Box 117, Souris, Man. 27-6

FOR SALE.—150 TONS OF BALED HAY. Good quality. J. W. Hay, Findlay, Man. 29-6

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS.—FOR PAR- ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station, write L. E. Griffiths, Malawaka, B.C. 17-1f

SITUATIONS VACANT AND WANTED

WANTED FOR LARGE SEED GROWING and demonstration farm, a manager who has had a scientific training and practical experience. Salary will be made satisfactory to suitable man. Apply, giving statement of qualifications and references, to P.O. Box 3027, Winnipeg, Man.

ENGINEER WANTS POSITION ON FLOW- ing engine in Saskatchewan or Alberta, four years' experience, can do own repairing, graduate the Heath school of engineering. State wages. Chas. B. McMain, Summerberry, Sask. 29-6

QUALIFIED TEACHER WANTED FOR Rosenheim S.D. 1892 for 8 months. Apply stating qualifications and salary required to A. Briggs, secretary-treasurer, Provost, Alta.

BE A TRAINED NURSE. EARN \$15 TO \$35 weekly. Train at home in a short time. Free catalog. Rochester Nurses Institute, 737, Rochester, N.Y. 30-4

MEN WANTED WITH PUSH AND EX- perience. Rumely gas engineer, International engineer, two or three farm hands, by the year. Good wages to right parties. Reply, giving experiences. T. O. Gronnerud, Sedley, Sask. 29-2

ENGLISH FARM LABORERS WANT SITU- ations early spring. Farmers write immediately highest wages, date wanted. Councillor Rumsey, Shrewsbury, England. No fee. 21-12

WANTED.—POSITION AS GASOLINE traction engineer. Five years' experience in plowing, harvesting and threshing; well up in two and four cylinder engines. State wages. R. Duncan, Solsgirth, Man.

MEN, LEARN AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS. \$25.00 weekly job guaranteed. Home instructions. Start now; be ready for spring. Booklet free. Rochester Auto School, 737, Rochester, N.Y. 30-4

Better than a Hired Man

Do you want to sell any seed grain or agricultural implements, or do you want to sell your farm or lease it? If so, the only way to do this is to let people know about it. It is no use to try to sell anything and keep it a secret. If you will look on this page you will see that a great many wide-awake farmers in this country know how to sell their seed grain. They know that by placing a little want ad. in The Guide they will bring it before 20,000 farmers at once. You realize that at the present time the minds of the farmers of this country are continually turning towards seed grain, which they will need in large quantities in a very short time. Every person who has reliable seed grain will be able to find a good market for it this year. Be sure that your grain has been tested for germination and that you can guarantee it—then advertise it in The Guide, and you may be sure that you will have no difficulty in selling it. Other farmers are considering the purchase of additional implements for the spring work. Many would be glad to purchase second-hand machinery and thus save money. Here is where the buyer and seller can meet face to face at a very small outlay.

Again, many men are watching for an opportunity to buy a good farm at reasonable terms, or to lease a farm on shares. They look in the pages of The Guide for this information. Farmers who wish to sell out or to lease on shares would do well to send their ad. in and have it published in The Guide.

These little ads. are great business getters. They cost only two cents per word per week, or six insertions for the price of five. We hope that every farmer will take advantage of this opportunity and send his business to The Guide and thus help The Guide as well as himself.

Important!—Test Your Seed

Following a season when so much grain was frozen and otherwise damaged, it is imperative that all seed grain should be tested as to its germinating power before it is sown. Oat kernels show less sign of frost damage externally, though their germinating power is more easily destroyed by frost than that of wheat or barley, and no one should sow untested seed of any grain.

There are seed testing laboratories in each of the Western provinces where seed will be tested free of charge, and though with proper care any person can make the test himself, it would be more satisfactory to send a sample also to the government laboratories, where the testing is carried on under uniform conditions and by experts trained in the work. We have been notified that samples will be tested by the government at the following places:

Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.
Provincial Seed Laboratory, Regina.
Dominion Seed Laboratory, Calgary, and
Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The name and address of the sender should be attached to the package, and a brief letter respecting the matter should be sent under separate cover. About half a pound of grain should be sent.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company

Continued from Page 10

of the company's business, the modern method of division into departments was adopted, involving construction, accounting, operating, sales and organization departments. In selecting the men to superintend each department, care was taken to secure men of experience and ability, the management feeling that in the administration of a business of such large proportions and future possibilities, it was necessary to avail themselves of the best expert knowledge obtainable.

The construction department, under the superintendence of Mr. Estlin, has charge of the erection, equipment and upkeep of the elevators, and the scope of this department will be considerably widened during the present year. The accounting department, of which Mr. F. W. Riddell is chief, maintains a complete system of accounting, covering every branch of the company's business, embodying, in addition to the ordinary records of a line of elevators, provision for those special co-operative features contained in the act of incorporation. As required by the act, the system and forms of accounting have been approved by the provincial auditor, and a progressive audit of the company's business is maintained by auditors approved by that official, and a weekly certificate given. The operating department, with Mr. John Thordarson as general superintendent, has charge of all matters pertaining to the operation of the elevators, including the engagement and control of the operators and the carrying out of the policy of the company in the storing and purchasing of grain. The sales department, of which I have personal charge, attends to the selling on the exchange and elsewhere of all the grain purchased by the company at country points. The organization department, under the supervision of Mr. Langley, is responsible for the organization propaganda, the giving of information in regard to the scheme, and the direction of the organizers who are engaged in field work.

Results

Up to the present date the company has handled approximately two million bushels of grain, about half of which has been purchased by the company and the rest special binned for farmers. While this total is very satisfactory, it would undoubtedly have been much larger but for the delay in construction previously mentioned, and the congestion which has existed on the railways; in many cases the new elevators being filled a few days after opening, and then being unable to ship any grain for a considerable time owing to non-supply of cars. The latter condition does not necessarily mean a reduction of the company's business during the whole season, as a large

quantity of grain is still in the hands of the farmers who are shareholders in the company.

It is somewhat unfortunate that the first season of the company's operations should have been under what are perhaps the most unfavorable crop conditions in the history of the province. As every delegate in the convention knows, the quality and condition of the grain grown in the province last year rendered the work of marketing it satisfactorily to the producer a most difficult task, there being a greater diversity of grades than ever before, the difference being not only between one district and another but in the same field the quality and condition have varied from the highest to the lowest.

The company has been able to render great assistance to the farmers under these abnormal conditions by reason of the special facilities provided in the elevators for preserving the identity of the farmer's own grain, and also the excellent cleaning and weighing out equipment, so enabling the grain grower in selling his grain to obtain for it the fullest possible value under our present marketing system.

In connection with grain purchased by the company by the wagon load, the

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operations should be a success financially.

Future Organization

The outlook for the future organiza-

cial factor emphasizing the necessity of making the business succeed financially in order that the financial interests upon which the company relies for credit to conduct its business, may not be antagonized. This factor, if unduly developed, would tend to make making the company merely a dividend producer for the benefit of its shareholders, and would thus produce in another form the very evil it was intended to destroy.

The best way to prevent such an undesirable outcome is to foster the other factor, the ideal, which brought the company into existence, and is, in fact, its most vital force. The most effective method of keeping the ideal in its proper place in the development of the company is to maintain the closest and most friendly relations between the company and the association.

In this matter the association can render a distinct service to the company, and the company should undoubtedly be able to render an equally valuable service to the association by means of the important practical information it will be able to supply regarding the various problems connected with the marketing of our grain. The association, then, has its great work of organization, education and agitation, and the company the equally great work of giving practical effect to the commercial and co-operative ideals of the association, both institutions being branches of one united farmers' movement, having for its object the social and economic uplift of the farming industry.

Another Great Bargain

The Weekly Farmers' Tribune

Without intelligent direction and an honest press, you cannot succeed. The Farmers' Weekly Tribune has fought your battles for a quarter of a century. Have you rewarded it with your patronage? In this crisis, when efforts are being made to destroy the Farmers' Movement to protect themselves, the only thing to do is to put our shoulders together and struggle for the common good. An arrangement has been made with **The Grain Growers' Guide**, your official organ, by which you can secure **The Tribune** and **The Guide** for twelve months for **\$1.25**. The Tribune is a splendid newspaper in addition to being an advocate of the Farmers' Cause.

FREE PRIZES

For the instruction, interest and amusement of the boys, girls and adults in the country during the long winter evenings, **The Tribune** is inaugurating a great book lovers' contest, which all may enter. Send a card to **The Tribune** office for particulars.

THE WEEKLY FARMERS' TRIBUNE
and **THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE** For **\$1.25**
Regular Price for 12 Months, \$2.00

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

crop and transportation conditions mentioned above have combined to render this feature of the company's business most difficult. In spite of this the company has been able to exert an influence that cannot be disputed on the price paid for grain at country points. Not only has it been able to pay higher prices for grain of the poorer qualities than was ever paid before, but it has also been the means of higher prices being paid by its competitors, who certainly do not allow themselves to be overbidden by this company.

It is a source of great pleasure to be able to report, in connection with this phase of the company's work, that the loyalty of the farmers to their own institution, which was doubted by many at the time the scheme was proposed, has been demonstrated by their consistent support, in spite of the tempting baits held out to them by competing line elevators in the form of higher prices, higher grades or reduced handling charges. The grain growers know that if our competitors offer better terms than their own company they must be recouping themselves by means of some of the time-honored methods with which all farmers are familiar from past experience. At the same time the management did not consider it wise, in the first year of the company's operations, to engage in any extensive war with the existing companies, either of rate cutting or price boosting not warranted by commercial conditions, as it is of the utmost importance that the first year's

tion of the company is of the most promising nature. Over one hundred requests for elevators to be provided in 1912 have been received, and some for 1913. Five organizers are at present actively engaged, and twenty-five new locals are either formed or in process of formation at the present time. The general acceptance of the scheme throughout the province is so pronounced that the extent of organization will only be limited by the company's ability to provide elevators in any one season. Present indications justify the management in estimating that the company will commence next season's business with over one hundred elevators in operation.

Company and Association

May I conclude, Mr. President, with a word as to the relationship which should exist between the company and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association?

The company was created to give practical effect to a special ideal in the work of marketing grain. This ideal, briefly, is to entirely eliminate the unnecessary profits of the middleman by the establishment of a farmers' company so organized as to enable the farmer to preserve the identity of his own grain until it reaches the market, and at the same time capable of being extended over the whole province along co-operative lines. Into such a business two factors are bound to enter—the commercial and the ideal—the commer-

The Importance of Making a Will

TOO MANY NEGLECT THIS IMPORTANT MATTER

Comparatively few people realize the importance of making a will. Many say they have not sufficient property to make it worth while; in other cases it is just neglect; and as a result, there are many law suits over the division of small estates.

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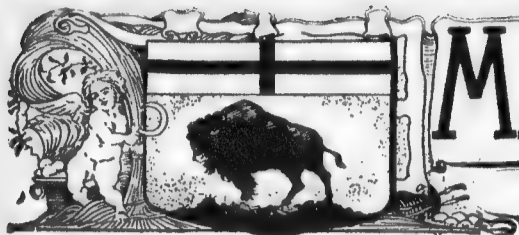
The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock

Kindly remember that our stock year closes a month earlier this year than last: March 31st instead of April 30th. All money to share in this year's profits must be paid before March 31st. Send in your application and money at once and share in the back dividends

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock is one of the safest and most profitable investments offered at the present time. Write for particulars

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

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MANITOBA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. C. Henders, President

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion Virden
President:
R. O. Henders Culross
Vice-President:
J. S. Wood Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie Winnipeg

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

WORK FOR THE FUTURE

As we are now commencing the duties of another year at the Central Association, we wish to call the attention of the secretaries of the various branches throughout Manitoba to the special need of receiving all the information possible in reference to the work of the Manitoba Grain Growers.

We wish to inform you that the work at the Central Association is gradually increasing, and as most of you know a permanent office has been secured in order to more successfully carry on the work of the organization, which is intended to be a bureau of information for all the farmers in Manitoba and which they are at liberty to make their headquarters while in the city.

This office is adequately furnished to meet the requirements of our visitors, and we sincerely hope that all may take advantage of this privilege. The office will at all times be glad to furnish our visitors with any information and give any directions possible. With the improved conditions there is added responsibility, and if each secretary in the province will, in future, come to the front and be willing to bear a part of this responsibility in order to facilitate the work of this entire organization it will not only condense the work of the Central office, but strengthen the ties which bind the association together in one common cause.

We earnestly solicit your co-operation in the schedule outlined below:—

(1) Wherever possible, plan to hold regular meetings at stated intervals, try to interest the young people and the farmers' wives, so that the Grain Growers' Association meetings will be considered the "event of the season." Debates, concerts and social evenings will be in order.

(2) Arrange to hold annual meetings of your branch before the year is out and send to the Central office a summary of the year's work along with a detailed statement of the annual meeting of each branch.

(3) Arrange for the prompt delivery of annual dues before the end of the year. Many of the dues for 1911 arrived in 1912.

(4) Arrange to send to the Central office a statement of affairs including the names and addresses of each member in good standing and balance due.

(5) Arrange to notify us of the rising and falling of public sentiment in your community, whether you consider a speaker necessary to revive the interest in your branch and steps will be taken at the Central office to help remedy the difficulty. Always remember that self-reliance is a great virtue and if your branch is in good standing take upon yourself the responsibility of organization work tributary to your district in which there is a schoolhouse, hall or any building to hold a meeting.

(6) Arrange to send to Central office an account of special meetings so they can be published in the daily papers.

We earnestly desire that our branches will attend promptly to these requirements of the Central office, as it becomes absolutely necessary in order to successfully carry on the work of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

Yours very truly,
THE MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

R. McKENZIE, Sec'y.

NEEPAWA ASSOCIATION BOOMING

The annual meeting of the Neepawa Grain Growers' Association was held on Saturday, Feb. 3. The chief business was the presentation of a report of the Brandon convention by the delegate, J. B. Fleming, and also by President Drayson. All topics were intelligently and interestingly dealt with and the discussion was the means of creating enthusiasm among the members who were not fortunate enough to be present. After this followed the annual election of officers, which resulted in T. H. Drayson being re-elected unanimously as president, B. F. Davidson was elected for secretary-treasurer. The board of direct-

ors was chosen from among the best and most active farmers of the Neepawa district, and before the close of the meeting twenty-two new members joined.

B. F. DAVIDSON,
Sec.-Treas.

NEW BRANCH AT WARREN

Mr. R. McKenzie addressed a meeting at Warren on January 16 in the interests of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and as a result it was decided to organize a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, for which purpose a meeting was called on January 20 when the following officers were appointed: President, M. S. Peacock; vice-president, E. Gjertson; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Balfour; directors, Thos. Scott, Jas. Parr, R. Hunter, W. Hirat, B. McDonnell, J. Baldwin.

J. W. BALFOUR, Sec'y.

CLEARWATER WANTS MORE STORAGE

A very successful meeting of the Clearwater branch of the Grain Growers'

and use their bins for their friends only."

Now, sir, as far as my judgment goes there is not a word of truth in this statement and from what I hear quite a number of farmers are not at all pleased that it ever found its way into print, in fact I have not heard a single farmer support it. Speaking for myself I believe I have got every fair play although I have had to wait quite a time before I got a bin. I don't believe there has been any catering to either friends or favorites, the whole evil is the want of cars. Give us cars and there will soon be space enough in the elevator.

DAVID REID.

Minitonas, Man., Jan. 22.

ROARING RIVER MEETING

The Roaring River Grain Growers' Association held its monthly meeting on the 2nd Feb. President Martin in the chair. The subject for discussion was "Organization as it affects the farmer," and a very interesting discussion took place, fully illustrating the need of organ-

FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

Subscriptions to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association Endowment fund received at The Guide office up to Saturday, February 17, amounted to \$101.00. The opening of this fund was decided upon by the delegates at the Brandon convention, who displayed the greatest enthusiasm, one speaker predicting that \$100,000 would be raised within three months. It is to be hoped that this enthusiasm will express itself in a large number of generous donations to this fund. The intention of the fathers of the fund was that the moneys received should be invested so as to provide a permanent source of income to the association, and if this is to be accomplished in a way that will be effective, it is necessary that the fund should reach large dimensions. Although there were several hundred delegates present when the establishment of the fund was decided upon, only fourteen contributions have so far come to hand.

Some of the wealthier members of the association, it is understood, intend making substantial contributions, but are waiting until the receipt of a large number of smaller contributions has proved that the fund will be supported by the rank and file of the association throughout the province.

The one dollar fee paid by members of the association amounts to less than two cents per week, and it is difficult to believe that there is a single member of the association who cannot afford to subscribe something in addition to this permanent fund.

A Subscription on Account

In sending \$5.00 to the fund, Cox Brothers, of Beaver, Manitoba, write:

"Enclosed please find \$5.00 on account of the Farmers' Fighting fund. We are awaiting the day when we can become life members, and hope to be amongst the very first to become life members. We hope sincerely the local associations will thresh out this life membership idea, which is a splendid thing. The writer, speaking personally, thinks Saskatchewan's idea along this line about right.

Very sincerely yours,

COX BROS., per L. I. Cox.

"N.B.—As soon as the fund reaches \$10,000 we will add largely to our remittance enclosed.—C.B."

Subscriptions to Date

Amount previously acknowledged.....	\$61.00
Cox Brothers, Beaver, Man.	5.00
C. S. Watkins, Langvale, Man.	10.00
M. W. Fox, Roblin, Man.	6.00
Henry Lalters, Heaslip, Man.	5.00
Jos. Smithson, Binscarth	1.00
J. W. Ward, Winnipeg	5.00
C. T. Masson, Pilot Mound	8.00
	\$101.00

Association was held in Victoria Hall on the afternoon of Jan. 12. A large amount of business was disposed of, and a resolution was passed asking the elevator commission to take into consideration the grain storage facilities at this place, which are very limited, and asking them to construct a new elevator of the most improved type. All present felt that the interests of the farmers are being most admirably served by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

A. D. CRAIG, Sec.-Treas.
Clearwater G. G. A.

A CORRECTION FROM MINITONAS

Editor, Guide:—I notice in The Guide, Jan. 17, a correspondent from Minitonas places us in a badly tied up fix re car shortage, which is perfectly true. We are up against it all right, but I cannot agree with him when he states that "Like

ization amongst the farming community as an instrument in watching other associations and demanding a square deal for the farmers, who are the backbone of the country. Our next meeting will be held on the 1st March

DAVID REID, Sec'y
Roaring River G.G.A.

Minitonas.

RECIPROCITY NOT THE GOAL

Reciprocity was not the goal of the ambitions of those of us who worked for it last September. We looked upon reciprocity as only the beginning of good things, and surely farmers in this great West of ours, who deliberately turned down such a good trade agreement, and today find themselves up against the proposition of congested traffic, car shortage, low grading and low prices for produce, must feel that they have deliberately

sold themselves to the combines for less than nothing.

We need the Initiative and the Referendum so that the question of reciprocity in natural products could be introduced into the legislature by petition of private parties and a vote taken on the question purely on its merits, unhampered with all the other insignificant issues that were brought up at the last general election to take people's attention off the main point at issue.

In spite of all the cry of "Disloyalty to the Empire" that was shouted at the last election, I cannot but think that the man who buys an American machine and pays duty upon it, is a more loyal citizen than the man who buys a Canadian made machine, because in one case the amount of duty, about 25%, goes into the Dominion treasury and in the other case the amount of duty goes into the pocket of the protected manufacturer, who remits nothing to the Dominion treasury and who has already received his raw material duty free.

If it is right for the manufacturer to receive his raw material duty free, why is it not right for the farmer in this Western country, where agriculture is the only source of wealth, to receive his raw material duty free? The farmer's raw material is the manufacturer's finished product.

Yours truly,

W. J. LOVIE, Sec.-Treas.

Holland Branch, M. G. G. A.

COST OF LIVING GOING UP

The price record of the department of labor for January, shows the general price level the highest known probably within the present generation, certainly since the early eighties.

Since the middle of June last a pronounced and continuous upward movement has been in progress, and though there was a short breathing spell in December, January now shows the highest level of all.

The department's index number, which is based on the observation of fluctuations in 261 representative commodities, rose to 131.0 in January, that is, general prices were 31 per cent. higher in that month than the average for the decade 1890-1899, which is taken by the department as the standard of comparison in constructing its number. Compared with prices in 1897, the lowest year in the past quarter century, prices are now at least 45 per cent. higher.

The recent rise is said to be due to industrial expansion having advanced the price of material, while the reported shortage in the world's crop has produced a like effect on the price of foodstuffs.

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in with the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

DUTY ON LIVE STOCK

Ques.—Is there any duty on hogs and pure bred poultry coming from United States to Canada?—M. G.

Ans.—There is a duty of 1½ cents per lb. on live hogs. Pure bred domestic fowls for the improvement of stock may be imported free of duty.

ESTABLISHED 1878

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Importers and Exporters of all kinds of Grain

Thoroughly familiar with all conditions surrounding shipments of Canadian grain for export or domestic trade

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REFERENCES: First National Bank — R. G. Dun & Co., Minneapolis. Grain Growers' Grain Company — R. McKenzie, Winnipeg

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"Standard" Cream Separators

In
Western Canada



The Renfrew Machinery Co. Ltd.

ARE pleased to announce the opening of a Sales Office in Winnipeg. One car load of the famous "STANDARD" Cream Separators was delivered there in January and other cars are following for points further west.

Farmers who are interested, and Agents in the West who wish to secure the Agency for this machine, are requested to write quickly to The Renfrew Machinery Co. Ltd., Enderton Block, Winnipeg, Man. Catalogue and full particulars gladly mailed immediately upon request.

The "Standard" is the nearest approach to cream separator perfection ever accomplished, not only in skimming but in every way. It is constructed on approved mechanical principles and materials of the highest standard only are used. Its cost is very little higher than ordinary machines and its productive-ness is 25% to 40% greater than the old method of skimming and 10% to 25% over all other separators.

STANDARD



The Claims Bureau Is Reliable!

A Bureau operated by Railway Experts and Legal Department fills a long-felt want. All legitimate claims against the transportation companies for loss, damage, delay, injury, etc., turned into money. Write for particulars. No trouble to explain our system. Rates checked for Mercantile Houses.

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Enter my name for yearly membership, for which find enclosed Two Dollars (\$2.00).

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Send money by Express Money Order, Postal Order or Registered Letter.

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Plaster Board, "Empire," combines fireproofing and lathing in one operation

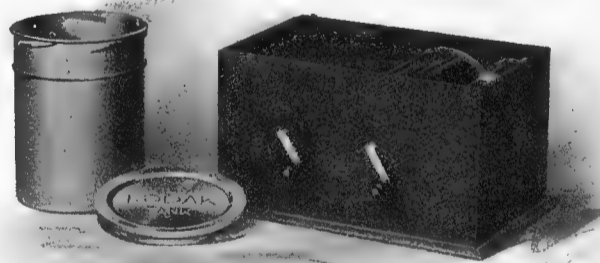
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Gypsement, the Ready-to-use Hardwall for quick repair work

Shall we send you Plaster Literature?

Manitoba Gypsum Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Photographic Supplies



KODAK FILM TANK

With the Kodak Film every step in development may be performed in daylight, and the entire operation is so simple as to be readily understood by the absolute novice.

THE PRICE

Brownie Kodak Film Tank.—For use with No. 1, No. 2 and No. 2 Folding Pocket Brownie Cartridges, complete	\$2.50
3½-inch Kodak Film Tank.—For use with all Kodak or Brownie Cartridges having a film width of 3½ inches or less, complete	5.00
5-inch Kodak Film Tank.—For use with all Kodak and Brownie Cartridges having a film width of 5 inches or less, complete	6.00
Kodak Tank Developer Powders, Brownie, per package of half dozen	.15
Ditto, for 3½-inch Tank, per package of half dozen	.20
Ditto, for 5-inch Tank, per package of half dozen	.25
Acid Fixing Powder, per half pound package	.15
Ditto, per one pound package	.25

Illustrated Catalogues for Professional and Amateur Photographers Mailed Upon Application

STEELE MITCHELL LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Saskatchewan Secretary's Report

Continued from Page 11

stook, and it looks as though we must, if we try to deliver direct from the thresher to the railway how can we avoid a blockade? Threshing is not completed let alone the hauling out of the grain. Fort William, Hudson Bay, Minneapolis, and Duluth, each approximately eight hundred miles away, it takes a car anywhere from three to five weeks to make a round trip. Do you think it feasible for the railways to take grain to these points as fast as farmers desire to deliver. Threshing should not take longer than two months. In fine weather we can plug the interior elevators in a week. Had the weather last year been normal the blockade would have been more acute and earlier than it was. If it is feasible and reasonable and we could make the railways do this, there still is the question, "Is it wise?" "Would it demoralize our markets or increase the cost of transportation?" If we could have compelled them to have taken out all the grain now awaiting shipment two months ago, I have been told by dealers it would have lowered the price on every bushel grown in the three Western provinces. This of course may or may not be true.

Our present method reminds me of a neighbor of mine, who, by the way, was a railway man. We were putting up hay in the hills; we had about 20 loads each bunched up in the sloughs. There was considerable smoke about and we concluded fire might swoop down at any time. I suggested we haul and stack on a piece of burnt ground that was near by. He said no, he would haul home and make sure of it. We disagreed. He started to haul home, a distance of 16 miles. I got right to work and hauled mine onto the burnt ground. Two days later he had one load of hay and many piles of ashes, while I had 20 loads of hay. Railways are trying to haul grain 800 miles to a bin a few loads at a time, leaving the rest to rot when all might be put quickly into safe housing by building a bin closer to the field, doing the long haul at their leisure. A little farmer

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If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send



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you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It gives instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies. I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

C. E. Brooks, 229 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

sense put into this would materially assist.

Car Distribution Clause

But neither C.P.R., C.N.R. nor G.T.P. need tell any of us that any part of the congestion is on account of the car distribution clause in the Grain Act. Such statements remind one of the fox who walks in the river brink that the scent may be lost and the hunter deceived. But we have the fox in plain sight. We are not going by scent any longer. We are in full cry. The railway men know that. But men two thousand miles away cannot exercise either scent or sight and may be caught by wily fables or wily stories. We must provide a reasonable, possible, practicable solution. I think the resolution amendment proposed at the Saskatoon convention in 1908, that the problem of solving the car shortage in Western Canada can best be done by Dominion government ownership and operation of all terminal elevators and the extension of this system farther inland, the whole to be operated by a commission, is one which might well occupy the attention of this convention on this matter.

The Political Parties

One result and test of our strength as an organization is seen in the effect on both our political parties. They look upon us as the great index finger which indicates more or less clearly the storm centre of public opinion, at least amongst the farmers. We also keep the different departments of our governmental machinery alert, watchful, careful, active, running down the path of duty, trying to forestall us in our demands. They are anxious in many cases to do for us the thing they see we are about to ask. They fear us more than they do the opposition. They respect us as well and court us tenderly. When our members are all educated so that they can walk about without any political garb, except a Grain Growers' badge; when farmers can attend to the business of farmers and let city dwellers, Tories and Grits attend to theirs, then will come the time when the farmer will come to his own. Legislatures will be our servants completely when we ourselves are free. We shall be able to assert our freedom when we have agreed to be bound to each other. There is a bondage which gives freedom. There is a freedom which engenders bondage.

Since harvest time my work seems to have consisted largely in propagation of our organization. In other words the work of keeping our institution together. A considerable part of the time I had no office help at all and I am afraid I do the whole thing badly. Sometimes the centripetal force of our movement seems likely to overcome the centrifugal. The tendency to fly to pieces is greater than the tendency to cement or draw together. It seems like burning good coal to heat stones that will not make lime. But at all times I see a number of men sticking like glue, and out of the heated rock I see a stream of pure gold flow.

State of Organization

I am sorry to say that owing to the fearfully inadequate transportation and storage facilities coupled with the exceptional weather conditions, many associations have been unable to hold their annual meeting in time to appear in this report, and some have died by the wayside. I have received many expressions of regret from secretaries that are unable to pay their dues or send delegates, owing to the fact that they have not even been able to get their threshing done yet. In other districts the men are writing under what seems to them a pure hold-up on the part of those who offer them 40 cents a bushel for what under normal conditions would be 80 cent wheat. This sounds extreme language but we have evidence of its truth. Many of these men have not enough money to buy the bare necessities of life for their families, let alone pay association fees, although in many instances they have the wheat. The story of patience and heroism displayed by hundreds of men and women in our newer districts this year will perhaps never be written, tales of suffering will never be told, but more than enough is our correspondence file to convince me at least of the necessity for increased activity on the part of this association. And I think men in the older districts who are out of harm's way have a duty to perform towards the newer districts, towards the farming interests, and rural life and towards Canada. There is a service they can render. They could advise from a ripe experience which would be valuable.

Continued Next Week

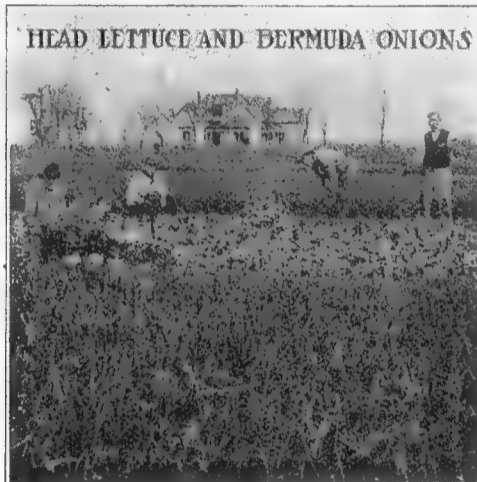
Hoarding Up Happiness

By FRANKLIN O. KING

The Miser Hoards for Greed of Gain—The Wise Man Saves 'gainst Days of Rain. The World hates a Miser, but loves a Provider. By Cancelling a few Habits, You will be able to Divide more Comforts with Your Family, and Happiness will Multiply for All of You. Happiness after all is a very mere question of Arithmetic. "For unto Every One that Hath shall be Given, and He shall have Abundance; but from Him that Hath Not, shall be Taken Away even that which He Hath." The Man who Lays by Something each day for his Loved Ones is Hoarding up Happiness, because He is providing for them an Independent Future. "You may sin at Times, but the Worst of All Crimes is to Find Yourself Short of a Dollar or Two."

How much Better off are You than Last Year or the Year before That? How Much have You Actually Got that You could call Your Own? A little Furniture? A Piano, — perhaps? A Few Dollars in the Bank? And how many Weary Years has it taken You to get Together that little Mite? Don't You see how Hopeless It is? You come Home each Night a little more Tired, and Your good Wife can see the gray coming into Your Hair— if It isn't already There. Chances for Promotion grow Less and Less, as each Year is added, but Ever and Always Your Expenses seem to Grow.

The Systematic Saver Accumulates slowly, unless His Savings are Put to Work where They can Earn Something Worth While. Fifteen Hundred Dollars put into the Savings Bank will, in One Year, at 3 per cent. earn You less than Fifty Dollars. Half of Fifteen Hundred Dollars invested in One of our Ten-Acre Danbury Colony Farms, in convenient Monthly Payments (Protected by Sickness and Insurance Clauses) will Earn Freedom from Care, and that Comfort which comes from the Ability to Sit under One's "Own Vine and Fig Tree," with a certain Income Insured.



A Winter Vegetable Garden near Danbury

The Best Incentive to Persistent and Systematic Saving is the Desire to Get a Home. The Best Place I Know of to Get a Home is in the Rain Belt of Gulf Coast Texas, where You can Grow Three Big Money-Making Crops a Year, on the Same Soil, and where Irrigation and Fertilization do not Eat up the Profits Your Hands Create.

If every Man who reads this Article would Take the Time to THINK, and the Trouble to INVESTIGATE, every Acre of our Danbury Colony Land Would be Sold Within the Next Three Months. If Every Woman who glances through this Advertisement but Knew the Plain Truth about our Part of Texas, You couldn't Keep Her away from There with a Shot-Gun, because the Woman is Primarily a Home-Seeker and a

Home-Maker, and the Future of her Children is the Great Proposition that is Uppermost in Her Mind and Heart.

Do You Know that Growers' of Figs, Strawberries and Early Vegetables clear a Net Profit of \$300 to \$500 an Acre in Gulf Coast Texas? Do You Know men have realized more than \$1,000 an acre Growing Oranges in Our Country? If You Do Not know these things, you should read up

on the subject, and you must not fail to get our Free Book, which contains nearly 100 photographs of growing Crops, etc.

What would You think of a little Town of about 1,200 People situated near our Lands, where they ship on an average of \$400,000 worth of Fruit, Vegetables, Poultry, Eggs, etc., a year? During 1910 this Community shipped nearly \$100,000 worth of Strawberries alone.

We are situated within convenient shipping distance of Three Good Railroads, and in addition to this have the inestimable Advantages of Water Transportation through the Splendid Harbors of Galveston and Velasco, so that our Freight Rates are Cut Practically in Half. The Climate is Extremely Healthful and Superior to that of California or Florida—Winter and Summer—owing to the Constant Gulf Breeze.

Our Contract Embodies Life and Accident Insurance, and should You die, or become totally disabled, Your Family, or anyone else You name, will get the Farm without the Payment of another Penny. If You should be Dissatisfied, we will Absolutely Refund Your Money, as per the Terms of our Guarantee.

Write for our Free Book. Fill Out the Blank Space below with Your Name and Address, plainly written, and mail it to the Texas-Gulf Realty Company, 1,381 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago, Ill. Read it carefully, then use Your Own Good Judgment.

Please send me your book, "Independence With Ten Acres." [ADVT.]

Easy For The Boy

A LOUDEN LITTER CARRIER changes barn drudgery into child's play. With powerful worm gear (an exclusive Loudon feature) 1 pound pull on the chain lifts 40 pounds in box—a boy can hoist half a ton.

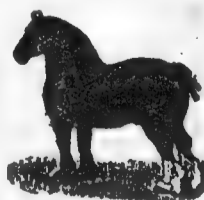
Raises and lowers any distance up to 25 feet. Stands where put; can't fall. Fill the box, raise it and give it a shove. It carries the load out of the barn to manure spreader or litter heap, wherever you want it; dumps load automatically and returns to you.

The Loudon Way is the way to Cleanliness, Economy and Profit in the barn. Our 40 years experience in fitting barns is at your service for the asking. Send us rough ground plan of your barn and we will send you price.

We make full line of stalls and stanchions, hay tools and door hangers. Write for Catalogue of Barn Equipment.

Louden Hardware Specialty Co.
DEPT. 14, WINNIPEG

Pioneer Importing Stables



Percherons, Clydes, Belgians, and Shires

Of the breeds named we have a select lot of young Stallions and Mares of outstanding quality, with good bone and action. Every horse leaving the barn is backed by a fair and square guarantee.

RANGE HORSES SOLD IN CARLOAD LOTS

W. W. HUNTER, OLDS, ALBERTA

The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

LIFE'S LOWLY TASKS

The lowliest household task may always be

A service meet,
That we may lay without reluctance
At Jesu's feet.

One drop of dew may be enough to fill
A lily's cup;
One word of hope a sorrowing heart
may still,
And raise it up.

The softest whisper uttered in Thy
name
May chase its way
Through angels' notes to God's ear with
a claim
Greater than they.

The busy days and hours are filled so
full
Of noisy din,
That good, through rifts scarcely per-
ceptible,
May filter in.

The lowly Christ still sends heaven's
music down
In chords that wake
From lowly ministries and labor done
For His dear sake.

MIRANDY TELLS WHY WOMEN CANNOT VOTE

Says it is Because They Were Born With a Wishbone instead of a Backbone

"De reason dat women ain't got de right to vote ain't becaze dey is lackin' in sense an' probusness," said Mirandy, "hit's becaze dey's lackin' in backbone. Dey ain't got no spinal column, and dey hain't to blame for dat becaze hit's along of de way dat de good Lawd made 'em."

"I ain't never had no trouble in believin' dat woman was made out of man's rib. What worries me is why de Lawd's choice fell on de rib, which ain't nothin' but a sort of rafter to hold up a man's chist an' swell hit out, an' make him look proud, but dat ain't nowise important in hitself, an' dat is about de easiest thing dat he can spare widout missin' hit."

"Co'se I ain't a-presuming to criticize de good Marster, but hit look like to me dat when he was a-creatin' woman an' had de whole man to cut from, dat he could have saved us a lot of trouble ef he had made Eve out of a few j'int's of Adam's backbone instid ob dat rib."

"Yassum, dat's so, for ain't a rib de easiest squashed thing in de whole human body? An' when you goes to de market an' wants to git de tenderest roast, don't you buy de rib roast?"

"Yassum, dey torks 'bout de difference between men an' women, but de biggest difference is in de matter ob de backbone, an' hit's what keeps women good an' gives men de right to be bad, for dere ain't no foolishness dat a man will stand in a woman, an' dere ain't no foolishness dat a woman won't stand from a man."

"Dat's de reason dat we women can't vote an' ain't got no say 'bout makin' de laws dat bosses us. Ain't we got de right on our side? Yassir, we'se got de right on our side, but we ain't got de backbone in us to jest retch out an' grab dat ballot."

"Yassir, we'se jest a ho'nin' for de franchise, an' we might have had hit any time dese last forty years ef we had had enough backbone in us to riz up an' fought one good fight for hit; but instid of dat we'se set aroun' a-holdin' our hands, and all dat we'se done is to say in a meek v'ice to men: 'Please, sir, I don't like to trouble you, but ef you'd kindly pass me de ballot hit sho'ly would be agreeable to me.'"

"An' instid of givin' hit to us, men has kind of winked one eye to each udder an' 'sponded: 'Lawd'm, she don't want hit or else she'd make a fuss 'bout hit. Dat's de way we did. We didn't go after de right to vote wid our pink tea manners on. Co'se some day we'se got to give her her share ob de estate, but we'll hold on to it ontill she comes after hit wid hay on her horns. Den we'll fork it over to her in a hurry.'"

"Yassir, dat's de true word, an' you listen to me de day dat women spunks up and rolls deir sleeves an' says to deir husbands dat dere ain't gwine to be no cookin' in dis house, nor darnin' of sox, nor patchin' ob breeches ontill dere is some female votin' doin', why, dat day de ballot will be fetched home to women on a silver salver. All dat stands between women and suffrage is de lack ob a spinal column."

"Yassum, most ob de trouble in dis worl' dat women has comes along of deir bein' born wid a wishbone instid of a backbone, but I 'llow dey can't help hit. Hit's all de fault ob de way dey was made. But whut I'd like to know is dis—why woman didn't get a show at Adam's backbone instid of his chist protector?"—Dorothy Dix in Woman's Journal.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

The most important part of a housewife's routine is planning the daily meals, yet it is a study but little understood. The necessity for exercising care and forethought of spending wisely, of wise economy and equally wise extravagance cannot be over estimated, for the mother is building with the most

malleable materials, the most wonderful structure in the world—the human body. In studying this subject, three distinct points must be noticed 1.—Amount of family income; 2.—health of the family; 3.—time and strength of the housekeeper. It is impossible to specify either a maximum or minimum amount of money and food for all families as there are innumerable reasons why one group of people cannot live on the food found adequate by their next door neighbors. Mrs. Brown, for instance, has a family consisting of five adults and a child, while Mrs. Smith's family includes herself, her husband and three children. Mrs. Brown's meals would be much heavier than Mrs. Smith's but Mrs. Smith's bills would be quite as high because of the extra milk, fresh fruits and more expensive easily digested meats necessary to the children's growth. Another point to be kept definitely in mind is that it is never wise to cut down expenditures to the lowest point at which nutrition can be obtained, if the income justifies a larger expenditure, because such cookery, which must of necessity be strictly economical, calls for a tremendous amount of care and preparation on the part of the housekeeper. It is never wise economy to underfeed a family, for the only asset of the majority of young men and women is splendid health, obtainable only through the three great factors—proper nourishment, plenty of fresh air and floods of sunshine. On the other hand, it must be kept in mind that starving in the midst of plenty is quite possible, and that it is as inadvisable to overfeed as to give too little.

A diet that is too heavy is liable to bring about indigestion and anaemia

almost as readily as one that is too light, because the body rebels at too much food, cannot absorb it, and discards it as waste. In planning the everyday family meals, the correct food for each individual must be kept in mind, yet the whole must be condensed into a meal that everyone can eat. A man working in the open demands hearty food as heavy meats, bacon and ham, hearty vegetables like onions, cabbage, beets, stewed beans or baked beans and substantial puddings like baked Indian meal and plenty of pie—foods that are not easily digested, and as a result remain in the digestive tracts a longer time. He would say that he liked such foods because they "stayed by him." Growing boys, from 12 to 18, who are exercising constantly in the open air, require much the same kind of food with plenty of bread and butter, and if they are normal boys they will probably sprinkle their buttered bread plentifully with sugar, and rightly, as the rapidly developing body insensibly demands the quick warmth and energy that the sugar can give. Sugar is to the body what coal is to the engine, quick fuel to give forth heat. The man doing sedentary work requires less substantial food and will be satisfied with thin soups, steaks, chops, meat loaf and an occasional salad and light dessert. The girl in high school and house mother will enjoy less meat, more fruits and vegetables and more salad. The elderly lady, if she is seventy or over, will gradually demand, as age increases, less food and of the type served to the four-year old. It is a queer fact that age and extreme youth require about the same amount and kinds of food, plenty of eggs, light soups, easily digested meats, chicken, tender beef or chop, well cooked cereals, cooked fruits, very light desserts and rather stale bread or toast must be included for them. Given, then, the members of the family and understanding somewhat about the kinds of food required for different individuals, the next step is to gain a working knowledge of the different food materials that intelligence may be exercised in combining them.

(To be continued.)

EUGENICS

(Continued from last week.)

Parenthood and Race Culture

In the general study of a subject to which no human affair is wholly alien, it has been impossible to deal adequately with the great question of eugenic education; that is to say, education as for parenthood. If only to emphasize its overwhelming importance, one must here insist upon the argument. There is, I believe, no greater need for society today than to recognize that education must include, must culminate in, preparation for the supreme duty of parenthood. This involves instruction regarding those bodily functions which exist, not for the body nor for the present at all, but for the future life of mankind. The exercise of these functions depends upon an instinct which I have for some time been in the habit of terming the Racial Instinct—a name which at once suggests to us that we are to represent that instinct to the boy or girl at puberty, not as something the satisfaction of which is an end in itself—that is the false and degrading assertion which will be made by the teachers whom youth will certainly find, if we fail in our duty—but as existing for what is immeasurably higher than any selfish end. It is a sacred trust for the life of this world to come. We must teach our boys what it is to be really "manly"—the fine word used by the tempter of youth when he means "heastly." To be manly, is to be master of this instinct. And the "higher education" of our girls, as we must teach ourselves, will be lower, not higher, if it does not serve and conserve the future mother, both by teaching her to care for and guard her body, which is the temple of life to come, and how afterward to be a right educator of her children.

The Rights of Mothers

It is to be doubted whether anyone else can claim, for him or herself, any real and final right that can for a moment compare with the rights of a mother to fair conditions in which to perform her supreme and indispensable work. That is a right worth having and worth claiming by all who know a fundamental when they see one. As



7319 Girl's Tunic Dress, 8 to 12 years.

GIRL'S TUNIC DRESS 7319 WITH SQUARE OR ROUND NECK, WITH ELBOW OR THREE-QUARTER SLEEVES

The tunic dress is one of the newest and prettiest for little girls. This one is equally well adapted to one material throughout and to combinations. In the illustration it is made of a striped voile and the tunic is made on the straight while the skirt is made on the cross, but the tunic could be made of one material with the skirt of another equally well. Striped material could be used over plain or over plaid, or one fabric could be used over another. In whatever way it is treated the model is a charming one, admirably adapted both to the present and to the coming season. Dresses of this sort will be charming made from the washable fabrics that are so varied and so beautiful.

The dress consists of tunic and skirt. The skirt is straight and plaited and is joined to a belt. The tunic is made with front and back portions joined over the shoulders and under the arms above the belt, but is open at the sides below the belt. Trimming is arranged over the shoulder seams for a portion of their length and the closing is made beneath this trimming.

For the 10 year size will be required 4½ yards of material 27, 3½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 1½ yards of banding.

The pattern, No. 7319, is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10 and 12 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. Size
Name
Address



7318 Plain Blouse or Shirt Waist, 34 to 44 bust.

PLAIN BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST 7318

The plain shirt waist that is made in mannish style is a smart one for many occasions. Here is a model that is made with the new turned over cuffs and collar, but the collar is adjusted over a neck-band, consequently, if it is not becoming, it can be omitted and any preferred stock worn with the waist. In the illustration the waist is made of striped madras, but the light weight washable flannels are much liked for such models, and cotton and linen materials include a long and satisfying list.

The waist is made with fronts and back. The patch pocket is arranged over the left front and the closing is made with buttons and buttonholes at the center of the box plait. The sleeves are without fullness at the shoulders, but gathered at the wrists and are finished with wide cuffs that are folded at the center and turned over to be held by means of links. There are openings and overlaps. The neck-band finishes the neck edge, and the double collar, which is also designed to be held by links, is arranged over it.

For the medium size will be required 3½ yards of material 27, 2 yards 36, 1 yard 44 inches wide.

The pattern, No. 7318, is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 bust, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. Size
Name
Address

If you do not find Gold Drop to be the best flour you ever used take it right back and your money will be cheerfully refunded

"The flour that is always good"

THE ECHO MILLING COMPANY LTD.
GLADSTONE, MAN.



600,000

Willow cuttings, Russian Laurel, French Laurel and Russian Golden, \$4.50 per 1,000, express paid to any station in the three provinces; also a nice stock of reliable trees, shrubs and small fruits. No agents; deal direct with me and save 35 to 50 per cent. Any trees that are not satisfactory may be returned at my expense and I will refund the money. Native Ash are proving the best for street planting in the West. I have a fine lot. Send me your address on a post-card and I will send you my price list and printed directions. Nothing beats the Willows for breaks.

JOHN CALDWELL
VIRIDEN NURSERIES, VIRIDEN, MAN.

WELL, WELL!

THIS is a HOME DYE that ANYONE can use



DY-OLA
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

No Chance of Mistakes. Simple and Clean. Send for Free Color Card and Booklet 101. The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Can.

ALBERTA INCUBATOR SIZE 125 EGG

Raise more Poultry—it pays well by using our improved, time-tested, safe hatcher which insures big results. Save half by buying direct from manufacturer, no middle profit. None better at any price. The one high-grade hatcher built of many years' experience by a Canadian and successfully operated and specially adapted for Canadian climate; owing to its heavy construction. Entire interior walls covered with felt, asbestos and heavy galvanized iron. Holds even temperature. Heavy copper hot-water tank, easy to heat, self-regulator, simple to operate. Safety lamp requiring little oil, high nursery, metal legs, tested thermometer, complete for use. You risk nothing under our Guarantee and two hatch free trial. Before you buy get our free catalog on incubators, brooders poultry and supplies. 250 Egg Size \$15.95. ALBERTA INCUBATOR CO., Box 893 MANKATO, MINN.

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

to other rights, people may argue pro and con, but in asserting the rights of mothers we are beyond challenge, so long as individuals are mortal, and parenthood alone can replenish the race. The basis of this claim is not political, but biological; it is not peculiar to civilization, or even to man, but depends upon the method of life's advance by birth and death. What is said here is based upon the solid ground of nature whereto, as Wordsworth said, "trusts the mind which builds for aye." The rights of mothers, vitally speaking, are the rights of the future, which mothers produce. No living race, of plants or animals or men, survives which does not sufficiently recognize the claims of the future upon the present; and for us these claims take the form of the natural rights of mothers, recognized at this hour by many primitive peoples, such as the Zulus and the Maoris, whom we, with our infant mortality, our mothers in the factories, our countless deserted mothers, our broken army of widows and orphans, have the effrontery to call savages.

Observe that we are not here asserting the rights of women, as such, any more than public opinion and practice assert the rights of murderers in the case we have cited. That is why this last illustration is so cogent. It clearly proves by an appeal to present admitted practice which no one would dare to question that the mother, as a mother, has a right—not hers in reality, but her child's, or hers for her child; a right such that the rights of justice must be set aside lest a deeper injustice be committed upon the young life yet unborn. (To be continued.)

CHILDREN AND THE BLACK FLAG

In twenty-seven months 600 children, under twelve years of age, passed through the venereal disease ward of a certain hospital, 15 per cent. infected with syphilis, 85 per cent. with gonorrhoea. The causes were: 20 per cent. assault, 20 per cent. inherited from parents, and 60 per cent. contracted from others. Would you have us suppress these awful facts? If so, why, and in the interests of what, or whom?

THE WAY OF THE CROSS

"What is That to Thee?"

The quiet but pregnant rebuke of the above words was addressed to Peter in reply to his curiosity about the fate of the beloved disciple. It has sometimes been called the eleventh commandment and expressed in these words: "Mind your own business." If we do not keep this commandment we are surely breaking the two great commandments, and it will not be long before some of the "Ten Commandments" have been broken. The Pharisee praying in the temple obeyed strictly the law of Moses but spoiled the whole thing by going out on his way to compare himself with the poor publican. Suppose that the publican is a sinner. "What is that to thee?" Follow thou Me.

Now comes the question—What is my business? Must I never think about other people? May I not give them a word of caution or advice if I see them going wrong? Yes, certainly, if it is your business, if in doing it you are following Him. That is the one thing we must make sure of. I have often seen people doing wrong and have gone out of my way to tell them about it and how they might be saved. Later I found that the fault was my own. I had not seen straight. I had been judging others by the limitations of my own conceit instead of following Him, whose vision is not perverted by the use of colored spectacles. Obedience to "Follow Thou Me" is equivalent to walking in the spirit and being guided by the spirit. Then our business is to do exactly as the spirit within tells.

To "Follow Me" is often just what the mortal does not like doing—so many times to keep silence when a word comes to the tongue, a word of criticism, of rebuke, of self-justification or a question that suggests these; so many times to speak a word in public or in private that we shrink from uttering, that we think someone else would say better, that we fear may lead people to misjudge us, that would be easier left unsaid. What is that to thee? "Follow Thou Me."—Unity.

THE SAME CARE TAKEN IN ALL



Blue Ribbon products all have the same high reputation for fine quality and real, dependable goodness. They are made of choicest materials and with the utmost care. They are PURE FOOD through and through. They will prove their value to you if you will once use them.



United Garments



Jaeger Pure Wool Underwear

Has Penetrated Farthest North :: and Farthest South ::

The Duke of Abruzzi, Dr. Nansen, Walter Wellman, and other intrepid explorers were outfitted with JAEGER Pure Wool Underwear

JAEGER Underwear is designed to meet the extremest cold without discomfort. It is specially adapted to the requirements of our Canadian Winter

All Weights and Sizes. Guaranteed against Shrinking

Dr Jaeger Sanitary Woollen System Co. Ltd.

STEELE BLOCK, PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Fire and Hail Insurance Written

THE CANADA NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: SASKATOON, SASK.

Authorized Capital \$500,000.00
(FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT)

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS
E. J. MIELICKE, Esq., PRESIDENT, Dundurn, Sask.
C. W. BOLTON, MANAGER, Saskatoon, Sask.

FREE \$100.00

WIN	8	21	14	4	18	5	4	WIN
A	4	15	12	12	1	18	19	A
PRIZE	7	9	22	5	14			PRIZE
	1	23	1	25				

GIVEN AWAY

And many other Prizes according to the simple Conditions of the Contest (which will be sent).

Each one of the above four lines of figures spells a word. This most interesting puzzle can be solved with a little study, as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet, and we have used figures in spelling the four words instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the alphabet.

USE YOUR BRAINS. Try and make out the four words. ACT QUICKLY. This is a chance for clever persons to win Cash and other Prizes with a little effort. Write the four words, with your name and address, neatly on a piece of paper or post card and mail to us, and we will write you at once, telling you all about it. You may win a valuable prize. Act Promptly.

DOMINION PREMIUM CO. 210 St. James St. (Dept 87) MONTREAL

"Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

THE SCULPTOR BOY

Chisel in hand, stood a sculptor boy,
With his marble block before him;
And his face lit up with a smile of joy
As an angel dream passed o'er him.
He carved that dream on the yielding
stone
With many a sharp incision;
In heaven's own light the sculptor shone—
He had caught that angel vision.

Sculptors of life are we, as we stand
With our lives uncarved before us,
Waiting the hour, when, at God's com-
mand,
Our life dream passes o'er us.
Let us carve it, then, on the yielding stone
With many a sharp incision;
Its heavenly beauty shall be our own—
Our lives that heavenly vision.

UNCLE WEST'S MESSAGE

My dear Nephews and Nieces:—You will see a letter in the page written by a boy who is president of the first Winnipeg "Progress Club." This club can be highly recommended to any boy who is coming to Winnipeg and who would be alone in the city. The Leaders' Corps is composed of fine healthy and manly boys and boys who are in every way fitted to help the younger members of this organization. Mr. Fineghan, the chief, does not preach to his boys, but gives them every opportunity of training themselves mentally, morally and physically. If any of the boys and girls will write in to the club I am sure they will receive a nice letter in return.

Your own,
UNCLE WEST.

W. B. C. PROGRESS CLUB

As a branch of the Progress Club has been formed in connection with the Winnipeg Boys' Club it will no doubt be of great interest to the readers of this page to know something about that organization. It is regarded by all as the most successful boys' institution in the city of Winnipeg. Everything has an origin, even the small things, and the way the club had its first start was as follows: At one of the monthly meetings of the "All Peoples Mission" in the year 1904, one of the gentlemen present suggested that something be done in the way of helping the newsies and bootblacks of the city, and the first practical move in this direction was made when a Thanksgiving dinner was arranged, and on the 17th of October, 1904, seventy-five boys sat down to a sumptuous repast, which started a movement that has been so instrumental in later years in uplifting and building the boyhood of our city. Advancing by leaps and bounds, the club has reached, by dint of hard work and the way the officials have stuck to their guns, to a position that has a right to be called a public institution. Starting from the bottom it now has a building of its own with full gymnasium equipment and a membership of 500 boys. During the first few months of the club's babyhood, meetings were held in the All Peoples Mission every Thursday evening, when the boys would be treated to refreshments and a concert. The active workers of the club at that time were: C. A. Marshall, A. R. Walkey and Mr. and Mrs. Snider. After careful consideration the directors decided to secure more commodious quarters, and after a few weeks of diligent search a place was found in the old Alhambra Hall on Rupert St. There the work progressed until the fall of 1906 when it was found necessary to again seek fresh diggings, and the same were secured in the German Hall on Ellen St. At this stage the work was becoming so important that it was decided to call a meeting of citizens to strengthen the executive. This was done and the result was that the club was organized on a proper basis, and a charter was applied for and granted, thus incorporating the club.

At present it is holding the unique position of being the only incorporated boys' club in the city. Another interesting development about this time was the directors' decision to obtain a suitable man to superintend and devote his full time to the work. Among their own number one was found in the person of J. H. R. Fineghan, the present manager

whose many years of experience as master of boys at the Fegan Home for Boys in the Old Country fitted him admirably for the post. After a continued run of success in the headquarters on Ellen St. a very important change was due to take place in the constitution of the club, and that was admitting all classes of boys to the benefits, and not restricting the membership to newsboys only. The change in the last few years has certainly worked for the best and has put the Winnipeg Boys' Club in the limelight as one of the finest mediums through which a boy can grow up to be a strong, healthy, robust, moral man. The board of management at last decided to find a permanent home, and after great difficulty the present building was found about eighteen months ago, and during that

time the club has enjoyed a most successful and prosperous existence, not having better results in its career than at this time. When you realize the fact that when the club was first organized the boys were accorded the use of one night a week in it, and now at the present time it is used by the boys for seven nights a week, you can readily see the great advance that has been achieved. With a membership of five hundred and an average attendance of eighty-seven boys per night, the superintendent and leaders are kept busy. Beside the big "Gym." there is a wrestling and boxing room, a games room with all the latest games, and a fine reading room with all the up-to-date books and magazines. Two shower baths for a hot or cold shower are also included in the club. The Leaders' Corps is one of the items in the club's work that helps the superintendent, they being comprised of about fifteen boys from 16 to 20 years old who elect their president and officers each quarter and who assist greatly in the welfare of the club. A fine room has been set apart for them and been papered and decorated and also furnished by the leaders.

In the winter months basketball games, indoor baseball and other inside amusements are indulged in, and in the summer time a baseball league is run. A big move is on hand to organize an intermediate football team in the spring and enter it in one of the city leagues, and several of the older boys are taking an interest in it.

On Tuesday, January 30, the club's annual dinner was held, and nearly two hundred boys sat down to the turkey feast that had been arranged by the Ladies' Aid of Grace and Wesley churches assisted by the Ladies' Auxiliary. Mayor Waugh and the Lady Mayoress were present, both being delighted with the inside workings of the club. Alderman Milton was there too, and invited all to visit his bread factory, which invitation was readily accepted. Taking it on the whole it is clearly seen that the object of the club is to try and induce the boys to live a clean life and to inspire within them the desire of raising themselves to a position of honor and trust.

DAN DAVIES,

President W.B.C. Progress Club.



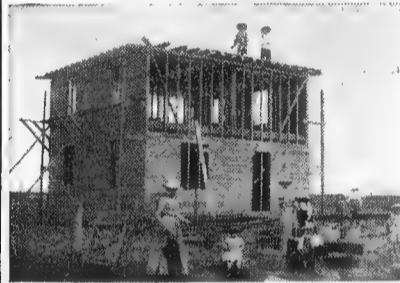
Sugar Cane at Santa Rosa in November.



Oranges at Santa Rosa—November.



A Beautiful Winter Home—Santa Rosa.



A New Settler and Their New Home.



C. E. Cessna's New Barn, Horses, Etc.

The Garden Spot of the World

THE opportunities at Santa Rosa, Fla., for the industrious man, with some capital, are practically unlimited. Nature has done so much that very little is left for the settler after he has once gotten his land in shape. The soil is a deep, rich, black, sandy loam—something very exceptional for Florida. We will send you, together with our literature, a sample of this soil. You may have heard that Florida is all white sand but we want to convince you, without it costing you a penny, that there is at least some first-class soil and it is found at Santa Rosa.

At Santa Rosa you have plenty of rainfall twelve months in the year. Irrigation is unheard of. Crop failures almost unknown. Better than irrigated land and at about one-tenth the cost. You can easily raise two and three crops each year on the same ground. These crops will net you from \$100 to \$500 profit per acre each year, according to the crops you raise. The finest and highest priced oranges of Florida can be raised on this land, and a producing orange grove is worth from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per acre. It costs about \$100 an acre to plant them—figure the profits yourself. Grapefruit, figs, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, and all kinds of berries and semi-tropical fruits produce abundantly. You can also raise enormous crops of corn (sweet and field), oats, hay, clover, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar cane, celery, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, radishes, turnips, and all kinds of early and profitable vegetables. Not a better place in America for raising and fattening all kinds of live stock. Grass for pasture the year round. Don't have to stable and dry-feed six months in the year.

The climate at Santa Rosa is one of the finest in the United States—no exceptions. No sunstrokes in summer—no frostbites in winter. An ideal place the year round. No better place for Rheumatism and Bronchial Troubles. Fine boating, fishing, bathing, and hunting. Salt water on two sides. Lumber for building very reasonable. Good stores, church and school. A fine settlement of good northern and Canadian people. No negroes.

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Mr. C. D. Mayer, Wakeny, Kans., who owns 160 acres of our land, and who farms over 500 acres in Kansas says: "The land is worth \$100 per acre as soon as it is cleared. I liked it so much I couldn't help myself and bought 160 acres."

Mr. W. G. Snell, Dent, Minn., who traveled through Dakota, Southern Alberta, Canada, Oregon, Montana, and Idaho writes: "I was surprised to find such land in Florida. I thought the climate perfect and made up my mind I had found the place I looked so long for. I bought land and intend making Santa Rosa my home."

J. W. Haworth, Santa Rosa, Fla., (previously of Innisfail, Alta., Canada) says: "The climate is better than California. In February we had new vegetables, new potatoes, turnips, green peas, lettuce, and radishes."

Karl Seydel, Santa Rosa, writes: "I would not sell my land for \$100 per acre."

E. O. Sigmund, 1813 Holly St., Kansas City, Mo., states: "In my opinion, Santa Rosa has a great future, especially for Germans."

G. H. Goldsmith, Tamora, Nebr., writes: "Everything essential to the making of a truly great country is present there already and the soil cannot be surpassed anywhere."

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Headquarters:

Grain Growers' Guide - - - - Winnipeg.

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S.G. Badges (gentlemen's)	.35
S.G. Buttons (children's)	.05



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Don't you want one?

A FLOWER MISSION SONG

O little hot heads on white pillows,
We weave you a daisy chain;
In the green shade of whispering willows,
In the cool land of rain,
Where the clover-fields break into billows,
O hot little heads on white pillows,
We have dreamed in the night of your pain.

O little thin hands in strange cities,
Bright lilies we gather for you,
Where the cricket shrills out his glad ditties,
In the still land of dew;

We have plucked them and bound with our pities,
O thin little hands in strange cities,
Tall lilies of loveliest hue.

O little starved hearts in sad places,
We send you a breath of our bliss;
A bundle of sweet flower faces
To caress and to kiss;
From the far summer land whose fair graces,

O little starved hearts in sad places,
Whose graces and bounties ye miss.
—Alice Calhoun Haines.

Henrietta Williamson, Terence, Man.—Many thanks for the sack of clothing which has just arrived, and you may be perfectly certain that it will cheer many hearts. It is always a great joy to me when the readers ask God's blessing on my work. You are all so good to me that I scarcely know how to thank you. Give my love and best wishes to Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Stark, Miss Maitland, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Williamson. I will distribute the gospel cards among some young boys. A very sad case was reported on Saturday night of a poor little woman three miles out of the city who has scarcely any clothing or food to eat in the house, and nor a particle of wood. Sunshine immediately packed a big bundle of clothing for the woman and a baby twelve months old, sent also 50 cents worth of beef steak. The clergyman in the district provided a cord of wood, and Mrs. Maybee and a friend sent a large parcel of groceries, so that you see it does not take Sunshine very long to provide for its calls, thanks to the warm-hearted support I have received from my Western readers. Another sad case was reported, that of a dear little boy dangerously ill with tuberculosis. He is just ten years of age. A quart of milk a day was sent to be continued 12 days, fresh laid eggs brought in from the country and a dozen of oranges sent out on the same day as the call came in. It is simply magnificent the ready response that comes to every call made in the name of Sunshine. Again thanking you one and all for your loving sympathy. Write often.

Mrs. G. H. Potts, Loreburn, Sask.—Many thanks for your kind offer of papers. If you would post these papers and magazines to the Winnipeg Boys' Club, the corner of Sherbrooke St. and Pacific Ave. Winnipeg, you would be the means, I feel assured, of giving a great deal of joy. The boys are very fond of reading and are glad of any fresh papers. Of course you will pay carriage, as the club is not very wealthy, and the express charges are always a heavy item.

Ernest Fost, Petrofka, Sask.—Many thanks for the Sunday School cards and papers. These are always acceptable for our sick little ones.

A Friend, Rosthern, Sask.—We are deeply grateful for the five dollars sent in; it will be applied on some needy case. There are so many calls on Sunshine at all times, and our hearts ache if we have to refuse prompt assistance to any call of need. I wish indeed that we could form branches of Sunshine in every town, for there are many calls, I feel assured, that would be reported, that are at present alone on the prairie without hope and in deep necessity of prompt assistance.

A Western Ray of Sunshine

Dear Margaret:—Your card and badge came some time ago, but as I happen to be an adult I passed it on to a little sister who would like to join the Sunshine Club. Today I received word from some whom we tried to help to have a brighter Christmas, and I thought I would report to Sunshine headquarters. Our "One Kindness a Day" branch has not grown very much, for we have been very busy ever since Christmas and therefore some things have been overlooked. Still, among my pupils I have tried to shed the Sunshine spirit, and am gratified to note a more helpful spirit in the school. At present as my pupils have been all strangers, we have no Guild at Percival, for those who joined before were at Park. As we are getting better acquainted we feel that we can work together. The G.G.A. here is quite active and have been holding a series of social evenings, with good programs and lunch, and each time there has been a good attendance. The children have taken part quite willingly and are doing their work well. They are very bright, but find some difficulty with the English, being for the most part Swedish parentage.

Wishing you every success, I am, as before,

A WESTERN RAY OF SUNSHINE

Dear Friend:—You are indeed a Ray of Sunshine in sending in such a splendid report. It is good to know that Sunshine helps the children to be sweeter and brighter. I will indeed be glad when the day comes when there will be a branch of Sunshine in every school in our Dominion. It seems so good to think that all over the world the Sunshine work is growing stronger and better every day. Fathers and mothers, grandmothers and grandfathers, and little children to the number of many thousands are all joining this magnificent army to spread the gospel of Christ, "Love ye one another." I would like to send a membership card for each child in your school if you would forward the names. The G.G.A. will, I feel assured, prove a great blessing to every community if they carry out the motto of the association. Some day I hope to travel through the West and open up Sunshine clubs in every possible town and village. I am writing to you, and sending one or two badges for you to offer as prizes for your children.

MARGARET.

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The following gifts to Sunshine from the Normal School, Winnipeg, are gratefully acknowledged:

Ballame children	\$.15
Lizzie Sotheran	.25
Bell children	.20
Robert Brown	.10
Frank Morgan	.25
Hugh and George McLean	.50
Sammy Scott	.25
Mr. George Reilly	.50

Total \$2.20

All the above also helped with the quilt and the scrap books beside the following: Millie Johns, Violet and Inez Brown, Amanda and Ronald Howatt and Cecil Biggar.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name

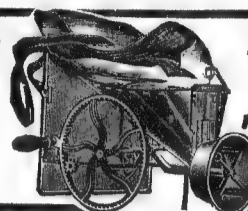
Age

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"World's standard broadcast sower for all kinds of grain and grass seed. Used instead of expensive drills. Saves money and time—increases profits. Made of steel, iron and brass. Lasts a lifetime. Pays for itself—one season. Price \$5.00 prepaid east of Rockies—possibly less at your dealer's."

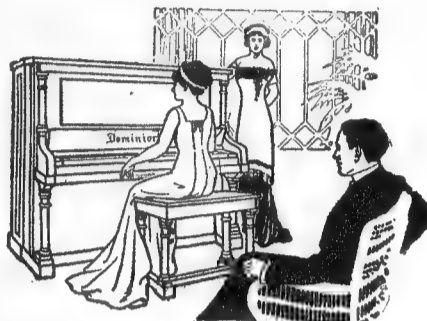
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These instruments offer you not only the highest perfection in music excellence, but come to you at savings of anywhere up to \$150. Surely worth investigating, is it not?

You see, the "Dominion" way of selling has ever been to avoid all costs that add no value. We do not buy costly testimonials from great artists. We give no instruments to colleges. We do not maintain costly sales parlors in the big cities. No. We prefer to give you back every dollar you pay in sound, durable piano value. That's why a "Dominion" Piano saves you \$100 at least, because we sell direct from the factory or through our own representatives.

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

News from Ottawa

Continued from Page 4

on a better footing is one that will have I believe, the generous support of the House."

The Tariff Commission

Two strenuous days were given over in the early part of the week, to the bill to create a permanent tariff commission. One long day was spent on the section of the bill providing for the appointment of the commissioners and another on the clause dealing with their duties. Broadly speaking, the chief objection of the opposition to the bill was that the kind of a commission provided for is not such as will commend itself to the majority of Canadians and that the real object of the measure is to revise the tariff upward instead of downward. They claimed that it would be better either to name a really independent commission with wide powers or else a purely statistical bureau made up of regular departmental employees to collect and tabulate information. The commission proposed, it was argued, was neither one thing nor the other. Objection was taken to the clause of the bill setting forth that the commissioners would act "under the direction" of the minister of finance. The acceptance of the opposition proposal to strike out these words would have widened the powers of the commission, but it was rejected on a standing vote in committee of 76 to 40. Another amendment, which like the one just mentioned, was proposed by Mr. Hugh Guthrie would have made the commissioners report directly to Parliament instead of to the minister, but this was defeated on the same vote. Still another Guthrie amendment called for the complete deletion of the clause empowering the commission to inquire into trusts and mergers. The Liberal contention was that this evil could best be investigated by judges under the present Customs Act. It was suggested that this act could be widened and provision made for the appointment of a general counsel whose duties it would be to inquire into the trusts. It was also pointed out that the Combines Act is an excellent measure under which to act. The bill, it was urged, provided a third means of inquiry and not an altogether desirable one because the commissioners were certain to be in sympathy with the protectionist view.

Dr. Schaffner's Views

Dr. Schaffner, Conservative member for Souris, made a speech which was marked by much independence of spirit. He said that the personnel of the commission was the all important thing, and he proposed to do his best to see that it included a representative of the great agricultural interests. Dr. Schaffner frankly stated that if as much could be read into the bill as Mr. H. B. Ames, Conservative, Montreal, had read into it he would oppose it. He would likewise be against it if it contained all the Liberals thought it contained. He thought that both Mr. Ames and the opposition members were wrong and that the measure would work out quite satisfactorily. It would be found, he believed, to be the best piece of legislation placed on the statute books since the creation of the railway commission.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who did not speak on the second reading of the bill, was

heard from at some length. Quite naturally he selected the paragraph in H. B. Ames' speech quoted in last week's letter, in which the Montreal protectionist frankly declared that the commission must be composed of men in sympathy with the views of the administration. The opposition leader coupled this declaration with the assertion of Hon. W. T. White that he was a moderate protectionist, and made the deduction that the commission was designed to create a so-called moderate tariff which would in reality be immoderate protection. There was no other conclusion, he said, to be drawn from the declarations of the minister of finance and Mr. Ames, who in tariff matters, was apparently to be the master of the administration. It was quite apparent, Sir Wilfrid declared, that the free trade and revenue tariff advocates would not be considered by the commission.

Mr. White denied that there was any truth in the allegations made in regard to the real intention of the bill. It was designed, he said, purely for the purpose of obtaining information. The opposition was raising a lot of bogeys in which there was absolutely nothing. He predicted that when the tariff commission is in action the country will unite in praising this legislation.

Mr. Cockshutt's Remarks

W. F. Cockshutt made a contribution to the debate in the course of which he took a couple of flings at the farmers, which will probably not be appreciated by the tillers of the soil who buy the implements the member for Brantford is interested in manufacturing. "The hon. gentlemen," he said, "have just told us that the farmer cannot be protected. Let me refer him to the pages of the Ottawa papers of last week which quoted potatoes at \$2.50 per bag. Is not that a fit subject to be investigated by the tariff commission. What is the cost of the production of potatoes in Canada? Is it anything like \$2.50 per bag? I take the ground that we are going to be a united people from end to end, a people who will give and take, and this cry of mergers, combines and so on is not going to go down long with the people of Canada. The people of Canada are being well served by the manufacturers and the workmen, and with all this howl about the farmer we have not heard one single word in the debate about the interests of the working men. They are struggling just as hard as the farmers. They have just as much right to live, and I believe that when the people of Canada look this question over they will tell these men that they are wrong."

Mr. Cockshutt frankly admitted that the free trade sentiment of the country would not get any representation on the tariff board. He said that Mr. Guthrie had shed big tears because no room could be found on the commission for a free trader. "Certainly not; my view is that a man who goes on a board to handle tariffs must be a man who believes that tariffs should be handled."

Labor Man's Reply

Mr. Cockshutt's appeal for the workingmen of the Dominion did not, apparently, appeal very strongly to Mr. Verville, the Labor-Liberal member for Maisonneuve division of Montreal, probably the largest industrial constituency in the Dominion. He said that it was the first time he had ever heard a manufacturer member of the House proclaim himself a friend of the working people. They were not satisfied. The reciprocity agreement would have done more to curb the trusts than any measure yet proposed. He believed that if it were today submitted as a referendum, seventy-five per cent. of the people would vote for it. Mr. Verville then came to the defence of the farmers. If prices were high it was not because the tillers of the soil received the money. "Does the farmer," he said "derive any benefit from the butter which he sells at twenty-five cents and which retails at forty cents, or for the eggs which he sells at fifteen cents and which are retailed at forty cents? Where is the profit of the farmer in that? What about the third party in that case, the man who is responsible for the enhanced price? We don't seem to touch him at all."

The Steel Bounties

The big interests and all their friends seem to be so satisfied that there is going to be a renewal of the bounties on steel that the matter has almost ceased to cause any speculation. If Hon. W. T. White does not announce a renewal of the bounties, or some of them, on budget

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day there will be more people surprised than if he does. The question of a renewal was discussed on two succeeding days by the Conservative caucus and it is understood that protests were registered by Western members, but whether they will vote against this particular resolution when it is submitted is something that the future only will reveal. It is almost certain that a few of the Liberals from Nova Scotia will favor the renewal, but the Western men say that they propose to fight it tooth and nail. A report just issued by the department of trade and commerce shows that the late government from 1896 to 1911 paid out no less a sum than \$20,519,000 in bounties. The bounties on pig iron reached a total of \$7,079,941, that upon puddled iron ores \$113,644. These latter came to an end in 1906 and were not renewed. Bounties paid on steel amounted to \$6,706,909, those on manufactures of steel to \$2,701,732. During the last fiscal year the iron and steel industry received in the way of assistance no less than \$1,138,748. The pig iron and steel bounties expired on June 30 last and have not been renewed. It is not to be wondered at that the financial writers in the Montreal press and the stock brokers are in a fever of expectancy over the prospect of a few more millions coming into the exchequer of the steel company and a boost in the prices of stocks. The steel interests have been so accustomed to the money coming in from the Federal treasury that they feel quite depressed without it and the prospect of the renewal is making them feel much happier than is the Western farmer whose wheat is rotting on the ground because of lack of transportation facilities.

Manitoba Boundary Question

The political puzzle of the hour is the Manitoba boundary extension question. It has been reported to be settled on at least half a dozen occasions, but it has a habit of becoming unsettled when not closely watched and it is said to be in that unsatisfactory state at the present time. The trouble lies with the Ontario members on one side and the Quebec Nationalists on the other. Ontario wants more territory and a port on Hudson Bay and Quebec wants the rights of the Roman Catholic minority in regard to separate schools guaranteed. This is a proposal which makes the representatives of Protestant constituencies in Ontario fractious. There have been caucuses and conferences without number and, so far as can be learned, without definite result up to the time of writing.

DIRECT LEGISLATION FOR ALBERTA

The Alberta legislature went on record on February 9 as unanimously favoring an investigation of the principle of Direct Legislation. A resolution was introduced by Chas. Stewart, of Sedgewick, and seconded by W. F. Puffer, of Lacombe. Other speakers were Patterson, Kemmis, Hoadley, Michener, O'Brien and Bramley Moore. It read as follows: "Whereas, largely signed petitions have been presented to this House asking for Direct Legislation by way of Initiative and Referendum, resolved that this House doth recommend that the government

make inquiry into this subject with a view of bringing in legislation with respect thereto at next session."

Mr. Stewart said that the proposed legislation would not interfere greatly with the present system of government. He believed the legislators tried to conform as closely as possible with the wishes of the people. Direct Legislation would bring them even closer.

Mr. Puffer, in seconding the motion, said that while it had been progressing rapidly there had been a change in recent years in the way that people expressed their will. He did not believe there was as great need for direct legislation in Canada as in United States. He had the greatest confidence in the collective judgment of people when they had issues properly presented to them. The time was fully ripe for Direct Legislation, he thought, and the change from existing conditions could be brought about without much trouble. The new system would relieve both members of the government and other legislators from much of the responsibility that they now had.

Robt. Patterson put himself on record as in favor of Direct Legislation. It had proved a great success in Switzerland and in other countries.

Mr. O'Brien dealt with the subject from a Socialistic standpoint. He claimed that Direct Legislation would not better the conditions of the lower classes as long as the farmers of Alberta had the master class ruling the country. They would not benefit from Direct Legislation or any other measure of a similar kind.

Didn't Go Far Enough

Mr. Kemmis claimed that the resolution didn't go as far as the petitions presented to the House asked. He hoped that next session at least, a Direct Legislation measure would be introduced. That would not be a cure-all, but it would mark a step in the progress of the country.

Bramley Moore thought that the Referendum would be unnecessary if the people initiated their own legislation. Geo. Hoadley believed it would be a mistake if provincial control of the natural resources were given before Direct Legislation had been adopted.

Mr. Michener expressed pleasure that on one occasion at least members on both sides could agree on a great question such as this.

Direct Legislation distinctly was a Conservative policy (laughter), having been adopted by the Conservative convention three years ago. The government had taken the Conservative policy on natural resources, on good roads and now on Direct Legislation.

Chas. Stewart, in closing the debate, said he had hoped no political feeling would have been introduced and such would have been the case, but for a few remarks of the last speaker. He trusted this question would be considered entirely apart from politics. The resolution was then unanimously passed.

SASKATCHEWAN WINTER FAIR

It is important that every agriculturalist should be familiar with the program of the Saskatchewan Provincial Winter Fair at Regina, March 11-15, and thereby be able to avail himself of every opportunity to get in touch with things. It goes without saying that he who is acquainted with the best stock of the West, who knows something of the problems confronting the stockmen and the solutions suggested, cannot help but be a more competent man and a credit to his community.

The provincial stock judging competitions take place Wednesday and Thursday forenoons, and all judging of entries will be done in the afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Mass meetings of all those attending the fair will be held in the City Hall Auditorium Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 8 p.m., where illustrated addresses on interesting subjects will be given by competent men. The fair board have outlined the program to cover everything in a very concise manner and in a way that all will find it convenient to attend every feature of the exhibition.

The annual meetings of the breeders' associations will be held as follows:

Cattle Breeders' Association, Tuesday, 9.30 a.m.

Swine Breeders' Association, Tuesday, 11 a.m.

Horse Breeders' Association, Thursday, 9 a.m.

Sheep Breeders' Association, Friday, 9.30 a.m.



ANTON MICKELSON
President

Don't Let Gophers Rob You This Year

The gophers and squirrels are now sleeping and dreaming of what great feasts they will have as soon as you start your spring seeding. As soon as the snow disappears, they will wake up from their long sleep and join together for the big feast of grain that the farmer will be spreading and which he believes will produce bounteous crops for him. The gophers did it last year and the year before and they can't figure out any reason why they won't be able to do it again. Yet the whole matter is in your hands, Mr. Farmer. Are you going to stand a loss of \$2.00 every 80 acres, or are you going to prevent this loss?

1c PER ACRE KILLS THEM

I want to prove it to you—I want to show you how a 75c box of Kill-Em-Quick—my gopher poison—will kill every gopher on an 80-acre farm—how a \$1.25 box will kill them all on a 160-acre farm. Is it worth while to you to at least investigate and get the facts? Let me prove to you that every gopher on your farm costs you 10c—that there are about a thousand gophers on a 40-acre field—that in 40 acres the gophers will eat and store away hundreds of bushels of grain. Why not get a package of

MICKELSON'S KILL-EM-QUICK GOPHER POISON

from your druggist right away? Have it on hand ready. It is easy to use. The first day you see any signs of a gopher mix a little Kill-Em-Quick, carry it out in the field and put it wherever you know a gopher has been. Go back in a few minutes and if the gopher remained around there you will find him dead.

Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick has a very peculiar odor and a very attractive taste to gophers. It draws them like a magnet and they eat it greedily. One single poisoned grain is enough to kill a gopher. It is the most economical and the quickest acting gopher poison ever placed on the market. It also kills pocket gophers, field mice and squirrels.

I know what it has done thousands of times on thousands of farms throughout the country. That is why I can absolutely guarantee it to give positive and perfect satisfaction to you, or I personally, will refund every cent of your money. Go to your druggist. It will even pay you to make a special trip. Get a package of Kill-Em-Quick. If he won't supply you, send me his name with your order and I'll ship direct, postage prepaid—and with my guarantee of satisfaction or money back.

WRITE ME A POSTAL OR LETTER

I have made a special study of gophers and I want to tell you some of the things I've learned about them. I want to tell you personally how you can rid your field of them. But if you follow the simple directions given on every package of Kill-Em-Quick you will find it an easy matter to kill every gopher on your farm. Tell me whether you have gophers, squirrels, prairie dogs, field mice, rats or pocket gophers to contend with. I will tell you the best way to use Kill-Em-Quick. Write me now, and in the meantime go to your druggist and get a 75c package of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick. Don't take anything else. Nothing else on the market will do the work as quickly or as cheaply. Address me personally—

ANTON MICKELSON, President, Mickelson Kill-Em-Quick Company
Dept. K. Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada



Do you want the highest prices and the best grades for your grain?

THEN SHIP TO US

Send us samples of your barley before shipping. Let us handle your shipments to Duluth and Minneapolis. We give unexcelled service. We make liberal advances and prompt returns. Write for shipping bills and instructions.

PETER JANSEN COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Licensed and Bonded Grain Commission Merchants

REFERENCES: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg, or any Western Branch

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats

Car
LotsOption
Trading

Flax, Barley

NET BIDS wired on request.

CONSIGNMENTS sold to

the highest bidder

Agents wanted at all points where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

FARMERS' SHORT COURSE

F. W. Crawford, who is in charge of the short course work put on by the Manitoba Agricultural college at Minnitiota, Crandall, Hamiota, Oak River and Pettapiece, reports continued progress. The number of students enrolled is increasing at each gathering, the average attendance being well over fifty. Up to the present the work taken up consisted of the judging of beef cattle, draft horses and seed grains (wheat, oats and barley) along with lectures on animal feeding and breeding, the growth and development of plants, identification and eradication of weeds, and the growing of fodders.


SOCIALISM IN SCHENECTADY

Like a breath of fresh air in an overheated prison cell, is Mayor Lunn's first inaugural address—George R. Lunn, the first Socialist mayor of any New York city. His suggestions for immediate action are practical and sensible, and the spirit of the whole message is refresh-

ing. "To us," this vigorous message concludes, "government is not a mere routine to be followed more or less mechanically; it is a great problem to be solved. We look upon government not as the continuation of a precedent or as an adjunct to private business. For us, government is the instrument through which wrong can be righted, poverty abolished, life made secure, cities healthful, citizens happy." That civic gospel must sound strangely in the ears of spoils-men, franchisers and goo-goos; but they will have to meet it with better arguments than verbal bludgeons or it will prevail over them and all their hosts.—The Public.

Every other conceivable honor having been heaped upon Seager Wheeler, it now only remains to make him a J. P. He would probably refuse a knighthood after Max Aitken having received it.—Saturday Press, Saskatoon.

A party of progress has no room for pessimism.—Mr. J. MacVeagh, M.P.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, February 19, 1912)

Wheat.—The past week has been marked by a considerable decline in all grains, due, perhaps, to much milder weather, increased deliveries, and a less tense feeling in British markets. Naturally, the lower grades suffered most, and tough and off grade grain has been hard to sell. Today, Monday, there seems a little better feeling in the market, and it is likely our market will now take a little upturn. Some doubts are felt as to the safety of the grain yet in shock, owing to the heavy thaw, followed by fresh snow. We would appreciate letters from farmers having grain in the shock, or farmers who are threshing grain out of the shock, stating conditions. The grain movement to Duluth has nicely commenced, and the demand for stuff in store there is fairly good. The market is bound to feel the effects if the grain now in shock in the West should be largely lost. We can only repeat that we believe 1, 2 and 3 Northern will bring higher prices by late May or early June, but low grades should be marketed with the least possible delay. The millers are the best buyers of our 1 and 2 Northern wheats at the present time, showing that they are apprehensive as to the quantities to come ahead in early summer.

Oats.—The market has declined in sympathy with lower priced feed stuffs (corn and oats) on the American side, and owing also to our big receipts. We do not expect to see oats go higher in the immediate future, unless it be contract oats (2 C.W.), which can be forced up by any manipulator.

Barley.—There is no change in the situation in this grain, unless it be an even poorer enquiry for 3 and 4.

Flax.—Flax has continued to decline, owing to heavy receipts, and a feeling of security on the part of the crushers that they will not lack for supplies for some weeks to come.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—		Old	New
		May	May
Feb. 14	102	101½	101½
Feb. 15	101½	101½	101½
Feb. 16	101½	101½	101½
Feb. 17	100	101½	101½
Feb. 19	101	100	100
Feb. 20	100½	100½	100½
Oats—			
Feb. 14		44½	44½
Feb. 15		44½	44½
Feb. 16		44½	44½
Feb. 17		43½	43½
Feb. 19		44	43½
Feb. 20		43½	43½
Flax—			
Feb. 14		181½	
Feb. 15		179	
Feb. 16		178½	
Feb. 17		179	
Feb. 19		178	
Feb. 20		180	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Feb. 17)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	\$1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	1.03½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.01½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, king heads	99½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.02½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	1.00½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars, frosted	99
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	99½
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.00
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	1.00½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.00½
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.00½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, king heads	97½
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	95½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, king heads	95½
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	97
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	96½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	98
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	97½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	92

Rejected wheat, 1 car	89
Rejected wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	91
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	83
No grade wheat, 1 car	89
No grade wheat, 1 car	87
No grade wheat, 1 car	83
No grade wheat, 1 car	88
No grade wheat, 1 car	99
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	80
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	76
No grade wheat, 1 car, frosted	84
No grade durum wheat, part car	94
No. 2 hard winter wheat, part car	1.04
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Montana	1.00
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	1.01
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 3 western wheat, 1 car	94
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	49
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	49½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	48½
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	48
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	48½
No. 3 oats, 1 car	48
No. 3 oats, 1 car	46
No. 3 oats, 1 car	46½
No grade oats, part car	45½
No grade oats, 1 car	46½
Sample oats, 1 car	48½
Sample oats, 1 car	46
Sample oats, 1 car	44
No. 2 rye, 1 car	88
No. 2 rye, 3,000 bu., to arr.	88
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.16
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, Canadian	1.06
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 feed barley, part car	1.06
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, Canadian	1.05
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.17
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.08
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.02
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.05
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.05
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.01
No. 2 feed barley, part car	85
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, thin	85
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.20
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.18
No. 4 barley, 1 car, f.o.b.	1.22½
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.24
Sample barley, 1 car, wheaty	82

WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Saturday last, February 17. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	96½c.	\$1.03½
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	93½c.	\$1.01½
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	88½c.	99½c.
May wheat	100½c.	\$1.03½
July wheat	101½c.	\$1.04½
No. 3 White oats	86c.	49½c.
Barley	46c. to 54c.	87c. to \$1.27
		Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	\$6.00	\$8.50
Hogs, top	\$7.50	\$6.30
Sheep, top	\$5.50	\$6.90

Sample barley, 1 car	95
Sample barley, 1 car	1.17
Sample barley, 1 car, f.o.b.	1.22
Sample barley, 150 bu. to arr.	1.10
No grade barley, 1 car	.98
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.04½
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.03½
No. 1 flax, 1,600 bu., to arr.	2.03½
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.98½
No grade flax, part car	1.85
No grade flax, 1 car	1.90
No grade flax, 2 cars	1.92
No grade flax, 1 car	1.94½
No grade flax, 1 car	1.96
No grade flax, part car	.92
No grade flax, 12 sacks	1.75
Timothy, 2,350 lbs., to arr.	12.50
Screenings, 1 car	15.00

by the steadiness and fewer Plate offers and values at the opening were ¼ higher for March, otherwise ¼ lower. American shipments to Liverpool were light, and also Russian shipments to the United Kingdom, and these together with decreasing stocks here, caused nervousness. Spot grades were firm with a fair demand and there was an improved millers' demand.

Closing prices for Manitoba wheat were:

Man. No. 1 Nor.	\$1.24½
Man. No. 2 Nor.	1.21½
Man. No. 3 Nor.	1.20

Futures closed as follows:

March	\$1.12½
May	1.06½
July	1.05½

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Feb. 16, 1912, was 13,710,000.30, as against 13,503,901.20 last week, and 6,219,189.10 last year. Total shipments for the week were 1,289,315. Amount of each grade was:

	1912	1911
No. 1 Hard	5,793.50	6,565.00
No. 1 Nor.	409,232.10	909,980.30
No. 2 Nor.	1,568,742.50	1,580,006.50
No. 3 Nor.	2,397,209.10	1,508,360.40
No. 4	2,078,266.00	773,230.10
No. 5	1,141,569.30	437,894.20
Other grades	6,110,029.00	1,003,157.40

13,710,842.30 6,219,189.10

Stocks of Oats—	
No. 1 C.W.	40,591.21
No. 2 C.W.	600,370.16
No. 3 C.W.	298,169.11
Ex. 1 Feed	782,202.07
No. 1 Feed	824,010.21
No. 2 Feed	245,291.03
Mixed	7,470.30
Other grades	594,689.08

	3,385,324.19	4,801,759.22
Barley	647,344.00	312,690.00
Flax	794,874.00	407,043.00

Shipments	
Oats	Barley
This year	204,161
Last year	29,174

LIVERPOOL WHEAT
Liverpool, Feb. 19.—The weaker American cables on Saturday were offset here

CANADIAN VISIBLE
(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
T'l visible	23,079,718	4,951,257	1,469,374
Last week	22,926,046	5,413,543	1,510,033
Last year	12,917,552	7,461,362	427,531

Ft. William	8,601,351	1,964,058	247,174
Pt. Arthur	5,109,491	1,421,266	400,160
Depot Hbr.		92,151	
Meaford	36,224	3,453	
Mid. Tiffin	1,037,689	166,510	115,775
Collingwood	28,163		
Goderich	313,232	150,179	10,989
Sarnia Pt. Ed.	181,218	34,403	1,712
Pt. Colborne	208,552	81,047	
Kingston	47,500	35,600	6,900
Prescott	133,150	3,000	
Montreal	63,926	288,340	89,951
Quebec	4,600	83,856	7,903
St. John. N.B.	508,137	1,900	
Victoria Hbr.	353,961	14,500	

16,027,194 4,340,263 880,564

In vessels in Can. term. harbors 3,790,504 82,000
At Buffalo and Duluth 662,020 528,994 8,810
At Midland and Tiffin there are 473,354 bushels of U.S. oats in bond.

Canadian and visible supply of grain afloat in Canadian and American harbors and elevators, Feb. 16:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Thorold	31,000		
Sarnia	203,388		
Port Colborne	215,000		
Goderich	10,852		
Fort William	3,601,767		
Port Arthur	1,728,497	82,000	
Duluth	350,000	325,000	6,000
Buffalo, in store	24,000	130,830	307,790
Buffalo, in bond	288,020	73,164	275,020

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE, FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR, from FEB. 14 to FEB. 20, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6...	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Lej. Feed	1NW. 1Man. Rej			
Feb.																					
14	97½	94½	80½	83½	72½	62	57½		..	..	..	..	..	41 36½	..	..	48 47	181½
15	97	94	89	83½	..	..	57		..	..	..	..	..	40½ 36½	..	..	48 47	179
16	97	94	89	82½	71	61	56½		..	..	..	..	..	40½ 36½	..	..	48 47	178½
17	96½	93½	88½	82	..	..	56		..	..	..	..	..	40 36	..	54	48 46	179
19	96½	93½	88½	82½	70	60	56		..	..	..	..	..	40½ 36	..	54	47 46	178
20	96½	93½	88½	82½	70½	60	56		..	..	..	..	..	40½ 36	..	54	47 46	180

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending Feb. 17)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	481	1663	1
C.N.R.	249	1174	4
G.T.P.	1	151	nil.
Total last week	731	2988	5
Total prev. week	458	1782	249
Total year ago	691	2140	nil.

Cattle

Good butcher cattle are still bringing satisfactory prices, and one load of choice stuff from Glenboro, Man., sold at \$6.35 a cwt. yesterday (Tuesday) morning. These weighed between 1,150 and 1,200 lbs. and were a very fine lot of cattle. There have been very few of this kind on the market lately, however, and only occasional lots have sold above \$6.00. There is a considerable quantity of frozen beef in the city at the present time, and this keeps the common and medium grades at comparatively low prices. Bulls are worth from \$3.25 to \$4.25, and common and medium cows from \$3.00 to \$4.00, best fat cows selling for a quarter more. The prospects are for a continuation of present prices for good butcher cattle. There does not appear to be much young stuff in the country, and Pat Burns is buying in Alberta at \$0.50 for April and May delivery. The Eastern markets are under supplied, and if they go a little higher there will be a strong demand for our cattle for export.

Hogs

Hogs are down 25 cents, the best selling this week for \$7.25 a cwt. This is still well above Eastern prices, and though live hogs are not being brought West to any great extent now, considerable quantities of ham and bacon are being imported.

Sheep and Lambs

There have been no sheep on sale for some days. Packers are offering \$4.50 to \$5.00 for best killing sheep and a dollar a cwt. better for yearlings.

Country Produce

Butter

Butter prices are again a little higher, the supply from country points being small. Fancy dairy is bringing 32 to 33 cents, No. 1 28 to 30 and good round lots 25 cents.

Eggs

Eggs are quoted lower, though very few are coming in from the country. A good portion of the supply is now being

brought from Kansas, and it is stated that strictly fresh eggs can be brought from there and laid down in Winnipeg at 31 cents a dozen. About the same price is being paid for the few new laid eggs received from Manitoba points, and two cents less for held stock.

Potatoes

The potato situation is unchanged. They are reaching the city a little more freely now, and are bringing from 80 to 90 cents according to quality.

Milk and Cream

There is no change in milk and cream prices. The proposal to form a co-operative society for the handling and distribution of milk in Winnipeg is being considered by the newly formed Milk Producers' association, but nothing definite has yet been decided upon.

Dressed Poultry

There is a fairly good demand for poultry in the city at present, and 13 to 14 cents per pound is offered by retailers for good quality fowl dry plucked, undrawn and well starved before killing. Ducks similarly prepared are worth 18 cents, and geese 16 cents. Turkeys are a glut on the market, and are not bringing more than 18 or 19 cents.

Hay

Hay is very cheap, No. 1 wild being down to \$6 and No. 2 a dollar less. Timothy \$12 a ton. Our No. 2 is worth \$10.50 at Minneapolis, but the duty of \$4.00 per long ton (2,240 lbs.) prevents it being shipped south. The reciprocity agreement, it may be remembered, removed the duty on hay.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 19.—Lower prices were recorded at the opening of the market, the cause being large receipts of wheat. The local pit, however, showed signs of congestion on the short side. Paucity of offerings soon turned the decline into a sharp rally, and while there was from time to time a tendency to sink back, underlying strength disclosed very good rallying power, a factor which had been heretofore lacking. While there was doubt of important liquidation in Chicago which forced May future below the dollar level, no distressed accounts were in evidence locally, implying that here the pit had been well cleaned out of weak holdings. As Minneapolis May is still above the most recent extreme low quotation of \$1.02½, no special weakness is anticipated unless the market gets under the price. Nevertheless, opinion is growing that the local market is headed for \$1. This may be, of course, the usual increase of bearishness which grows in all declining markets.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 19.—It looked today as if the bull clique in wheat was switching from the May option to July. The sales of the early month jabbed the price down under the July mark, but the close was firm and above par.

Latest trading left quotations varying from a shade off to ¼ up as compared with 48 hours before. Corn finished unchanged to ¼ lower, and oats at an advance of ¼ to ½.

Big receipts of wheat at all primary centres in the United States led the pit to ignore for a time the relative firmness at Liverpool, due to a decrease in stocks at that port. Instead of giving any attention to foreign news most of the active speculators had their eyes on figures showing that wheat was piling into the chief western terminals at a rate twice as rapid as a year ago. A falling off in the visible supply total had some effect as an offset but was discounted as having been expected. As the session advanced, however, there was a substantial upturn on account of short covering. The renewed firmness, especially in July and September, was explained as partly the result of fear over the fact that the crop scare period was just at hand.

Corn switched with wheat. The heavy movement from the farms though tended to keep prices from recovering as readily as for the more expensive grains. Bears were inclined to be gleeful over predictions of more than a thousand carloads to reach Chicago tomorrow.

Despite some weakness at the start oats appeared to have no lack of friends. Bulls reinstated to a considerable extent.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Feb. 19.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable today that prices were well maintained in the Birkenhead market and Saturday's quotations, which were for both Canadian and States steers, from 14 to 14½c. per pound, remain unchanged.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Feb. 19.—Union Stock Yards' receipts 83 cars with 1,610 head of cattle and 50 calves, 167 sheep and lambs, 155 hogs and 58 horses. Trade fair with prices about steady with last week but not any higher. There was not any too much snap to the market and had run been heavier than it was, it is possible that prices would have suffered. Practically everything was sold, however, and the price generally maintained. A couple of loads of choice heavy steers sold at \$6.75. The same buyer also secured three extra choice heavy steers at \$7.25. These were of course top prices, the general run of prices for good to choice butchers ranged from \$5.40 to \$4.40. Sheep and lambs

were steady to firm. Hogs were about 5 cents easier at \$6.70, fed and watered.

CHICAGO

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19.—Cattle—Receipts 28,000; market slow and weak. Beeves, \$4.65 to \$8.50; Texas steers, \$4.50 to \$5.65; western steers, \$4.80 to \$6.85; stockers and feeders, \$3.80 to \$6.10; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$6.40; calves, \$5.75 to \$8.00.

Hogs—Receipts 69,000; market active at decline. Light, \$5.80 to \$6.20; mixed, \$5.85 to \$6.25; heavy, \$5.90 to \$6.25; rough, \$5.95 to \$6.00; pigs, \$4.25 to \$4.90; bulk of sales, \$6.10 to \$6.20.

Sheep—Receipts 25,000; market steady. Native, \$3.50 to 4.80; western, \$3.60 to \$4.85; yearlings, \$4.80 to \$5.75; lambs, native, \$4.30 to \$6.75; western, \$4.75 to \$6.80.

How to make the land attractive and induce people to live on it is, perhaps, the greatest Imperial problem we have to deal with.—Mr. Ben Morgan.

Farm Problems

Any reader of The Guide who wishes an answer to any problem on the farm can have them answered in this column. These questions are valuable to all farmers, and should assist them to a more profitable return for their labor. All questions are answered without charge. Answers by the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming, Winnipeg.

GUMBO SOIL

Enquirer:—Would you be good enough to give me some information on the following? 1. Is gumbo soil alkali soil? 2. Is there a remedy for gumbo soil before the soil has been mellowed by a few seasons of cropping.

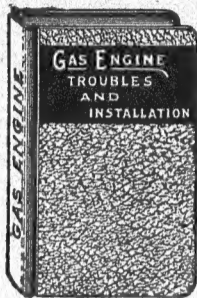
Answer:—1. Gumbo soil is not necessarily alkali, but very often this is the case.

2. There is really no remedy for gumbo before the soil has been cultivated, but it can be helped by applying thoroughly rotted manure. Great assistance is given in plowing deep in the fall and turning up the soil to the action of the frost which pulverizes it and makes it easy to work in the spring. You will not be able to plow very deep the first year, but will have to make a practice of plowing gradually deeper every year. One of the strong points in favor of the tractor plows is that they will permit of deeper plowing in the fall when the ground is hard than can be done with horses. It is advisable to be liberal in the use of manure as the soil needs large supplies of humus. After you have plowed in the fall and the frost has done its work it will only be necessary to harrow down well in the spring and seed to wheat followed with oats and barley.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue.	Wk Ago	Yr Ago	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	96½	97	90½	Extra choice steers	5.50-6.25			Fancy dairy	32c-33c	32c	24c-25c
No. 2 Nor.	93½	94	88	Choice butcher steers and heifers	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	5.75-6.00	No. 1 dairy	28c-30c	27c-28c	20c
No. 3 Nor.	88½	89	85½	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.75	4.75-5.00	Good round lots	25c	24c-25c	18c-19c
No. 4	82½	83	80½	Best fat cows	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.25	4.75-5.00	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	70½		73½	Medium cows	3.25-4.00	3.25-4.00	4.25-4.50	Strictly fresh	31c	37c	21c
No. 6	60			Common cows	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	3.25-3.50	Subject to candling	29c	32c	
Feed	56	57½	61	Best bulls	3.50-4.25	3.50-4.25	3.50-4.00	Potatoes			
Cash Oats				Common and medium bulls	3.25-3.75	3.25-3.75	3.00-3.25	Per bushel	80c-90c	85c	80c-90c
No. 2 C.W.	40½	41	30½	Choice veal calves	6.00-6.50	5.75-6.25	5.00	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Common to medium calves	4.50-5.50	4.00-5.00	4.00-4.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	40c	40c	
No. 3			57	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$60	\$45-\$60		Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	35c	35c	
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35		Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00	
No. 1 N.W.	180	180	247	Hogs				Dressed Poultry			
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs	\$7.25	\$7.50	\$8.00	Chickens	14c	16c	18c-20c
May (old)	100½	101½	93½	Rough sows	\$6.25	\$6.25	6.00-7.00	Fowl	13c-14c	12½c	12c
May (new)	101½	101½		Stags	\$5.25	\$5.25	5.25-5.75	Ducks	18c	16c	20c
July	102½	102½	94½	Sheep and Lambs				Geese	16c	16c	18c
Oats Futures				Choice lambs	5.50-6.00	5.50-5.75	5.75-6.00	Turkeys	18c	18c-20c	23c
May	43½	44	38½	Best killing sheep	4.50-5.00	4.50-4.75	5.25-5.50	Hay (per ton)			
July	43½	43½	34½					No. 1 Wild.	\$6	\$7	\$ c. \$ c
Flax Futures								No. 2 Wild.	\$5	\$6	12.00-12.50
May	180	180	253					No. 1 Timothy	\$12	\$12	11.00-11.50
July			245								17.00

GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION

The continuous demand for information on farm engines has led The Guide to search for the cheapest and best book available. We have found it. It is "Gas Engine Troubles and Installation" by J. B. Rathbun, consulting and installation.

gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical college. This book shows you how to install, how to operate, how to make immediate repairs, and how to keep a gas engine running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

DRY FARMING

By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.

This is the best and most reliable book on the subject of dry farming that has been published in recent years. It is highly endorsed by dry farming experts in Alberta, particularly by Prof. Elliott, of the C.P.R. demonstration farm at Strathmore. Hundreds of Western farmers have purchased this book from The Guide in the past year and are well pleased with it. The following are the titles of the chapters, showing what the book deals with.

1. History of Dry Farming.
2. Some Points in Practice.
3. The Conservation of Soil Moisture.
4. Rainfall and Evaporation.
5. The Problem of Tillage.
6. The Campbell System.
7. Dry Farming Zones.
8. Dry Land Crops.
9. The Traction Engine in Dry Farming.
10. Dry Land Experiments.

This book is kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address by return mail, postpaid, upon receipt of \$1.30.

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"You, a tinsmith, anybody, can lay my roof—whichever can handle a hammer. I spent years in making my Shingle so it couldn't be laid wrong. There isn't an exposed nail, after you are done. The roof is ventilated so it is almost cyclone proof. My roof is earthquake proof, if your building under it is. It is settlement proof, sun proof—lodged ice cannot open it."

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"Get my 'Roofing Right' Book to-day. A post-card will bring you the whole story of my perfected Oshawa Shingle. Ask one of my branches near you. Or write me direct. Remember you better any building three-fold if you put the best roof you can get on it. People on the other side of the earth know this. You write me. *G. H. Pedlar*"

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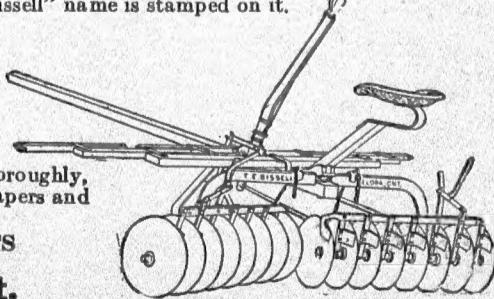
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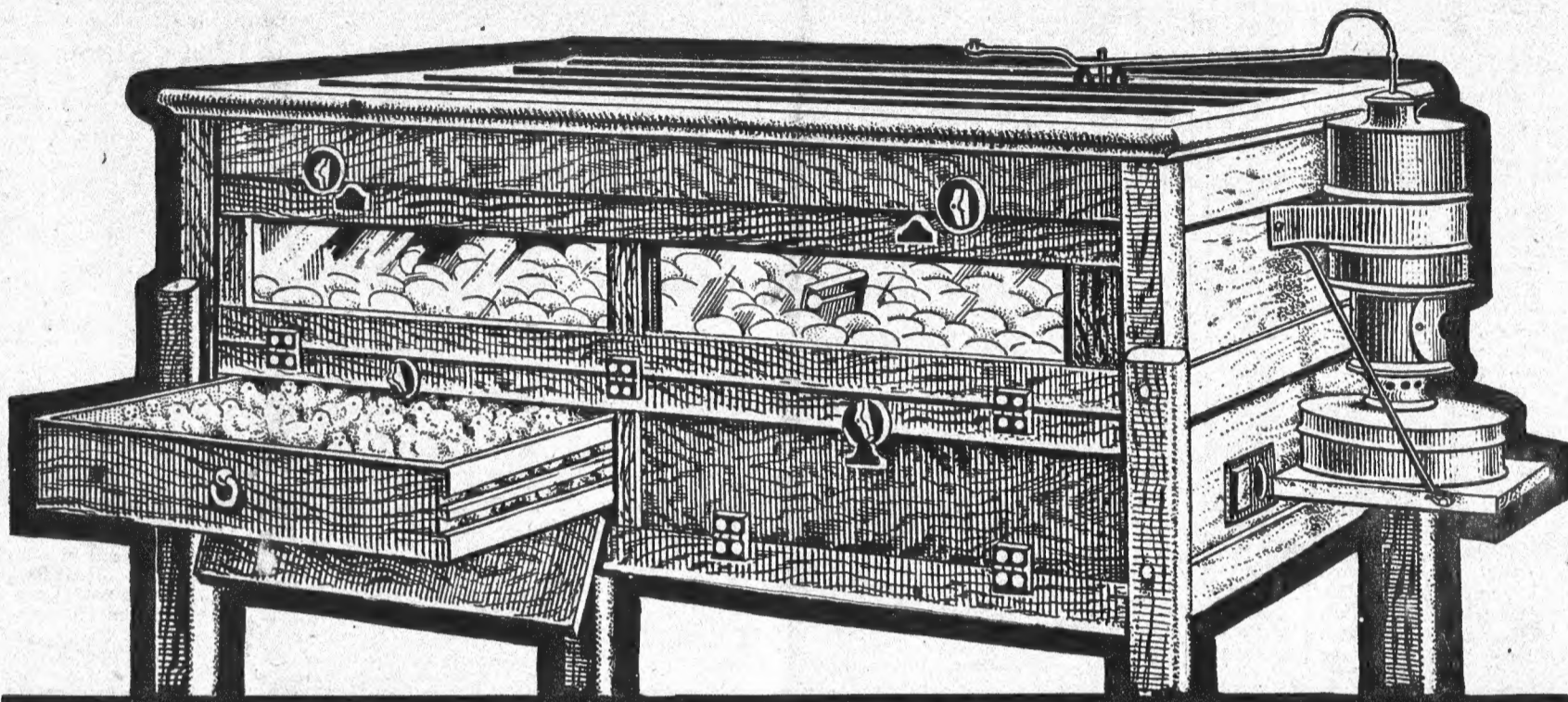
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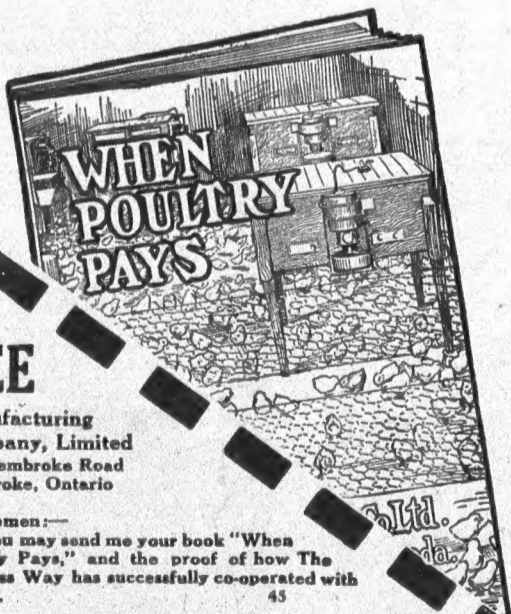


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